

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

The Monitor's view

Portugal's progress

Portugal has held its first free municipal elections in 50 years and that is worth noting. The nation has walked a turbulent road since the overthrow of the right-wing dictatorship two and a half years ago but the Portuguese people deserve credit for persevering in their efforts to build a political democracy.

Of course they are frustrated and even disillusioned over progress to date, and this is reflected in the polls. With every election fewer people vote; on this occasion about 65 percent cast their ballots. Yet even this is a better showing than that made in the United States, where only slightly more than half of the electorate voted in the recent presidential election. The growing Portuguese apathy is regrettable but not critical.

As for the outcome of the election, it appears to be a qualified vote of confidence for the minority Socialist Party government inasmuch as the Socialists won more than one-third of the vote. The total was less than they got in the legislative elections last April but more than they expected to win. At the same time, because local personalities play such a dominant role in local elections, the Socialists cannot interpret the vote as a referendum on the policies of the central government. In fact, they will now find it more difficult to rule because of the unexpectedly strong gains made by the Communists in the South (to over 17 percent of the vote) and the gains made by opposition parties in the rural, conservative North.

Looking ahead, the big question is whether Portugal will be able to consolidate its democratic system through its economic recovery program. The problems are enormous.

Mideast 're-entry window'

All the Mideast talk these days is about reconvening the Geneva conference for another go at an Arab-Israeli peace settlement. The Arabs, led by Egypt, are actively pushing the idea at the United Nations. Israel, not to be left behind by its adversaries, has joined the call, even though, for technical reasons, it voted against the recent resolution adopted by the General Assembly to resume negotiations by March 1.

Perhaps too much false hope is building up over the prospect of a UN conference (which, it will be recalled, was set up after the 1973 war, met briefly, and then was suspended while Henry Kissinger went about his stop-step diplomacy). To bring the conference together is one thing; what happens when all the parties are assembled at Geneva is another. It could be a shambles.

Yet it is clear that, by setting up some negotiating forum, it will be possible to keep the diplomatic momentum alive through 1977 while the Israelis sort out their domestic political scene and thereby to make sure no conflict erupts in the crucial first year of the Carter administration.

Everyone agrees the time for movement is ripe. The Lebanese conflict is under control. The Palestinians are subdued and, with Egypt, Syria, and Saudi Arabia working in tandem, they are under strong pressure to get aboard the Geneva bandwagon. It is encouraging to see that Egypt, mindful of Israel's sensitivities in this election year, is suggesting the Arabs go to Geneva in a single delegation that would include a representation of the Palestine Liberation Organization. Israel, which refuses to sit down with the PLO, conceivably could live with such a formula, thus avoiding a procedural dispute.

It is factors such as these which have led Secretary of State-Designate Cyrus Vance to say that a "re-entry window" appears to be opening in the Middle East.

President-Elect Carter will have to act quickly to take advantage of this "window." His early task will be to start sounding out key Arab and Israeli leaders and get some feel for how they might proceed in the first phase of a required Geneva conference. Inasmuch as he

Printed in Great Britain by The Times & Newsprint, London, England,
for The Christian Science Publishing Society
One Norwy Street, Boston, U.S.A.
London, Office, 4/8 Grosvenor Place, London, S.W.1

'There'll always be an England . . .'



The Christian Science Monitor

New Gaullist challenge in France

New political storm clouds are gathering in France, with the revamping of the rightist Gaullist Party under the leadership of former Prime Minister Jacques Chirac. Young, hard-working, and ambitious, Mr. Chirac now poses a potential threat to the man who ousted him last summer, President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, whose term of office does not expire until 1981. But municipal elections are due next March and important parliamentary elections are scheduled for 1978 — elections on which the two men do not agree, as far as tactics are concerned.

Procedure will be the easiest part of course. The substance — the establishment of a Palestinian state, the future of Jerusalem, the delineation of secure borders for Israel — will have to wait until after the Israeli elections next fall and no one thinks agreement will be easy. The Palestinians, while at least now talking about settling up a West Bank state, still refuse to renounce the existence of Israel. And while the Americans have gone to the rescue of the PLO representatives in Paris, Israeli opinion is far from accepting the idea of a Palestinian state wedged into Israel's eastern flank and certainly not before the Palestinians give up their claims on the whole of Palestine which they lost to Israel in 1948.

In fact, Mr. Carter's efforts could well be best toward persuading the PLO to respond to demands for a "democratic secular state" in all Palestine. This would make it easier to bring Israel to the conference table and would create a climate of moderation in which compromise would be more possible.

Realistically, it could be several years or more before the Arabs and Israel end their final settlement of their conflict. But the alternative to starting the long process of talking is more fighting. Hence Mr. Carter must begin building on the solid foundation laid by Henry Kissinger and put the diplomatic ball in play once again.

WEEKLY INTERNATIONAL EDITION

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Monday, December 27, 1976

60c U.S.

Jews and Arabs caught up in peaceward currents

By Joseph C. Hirsch

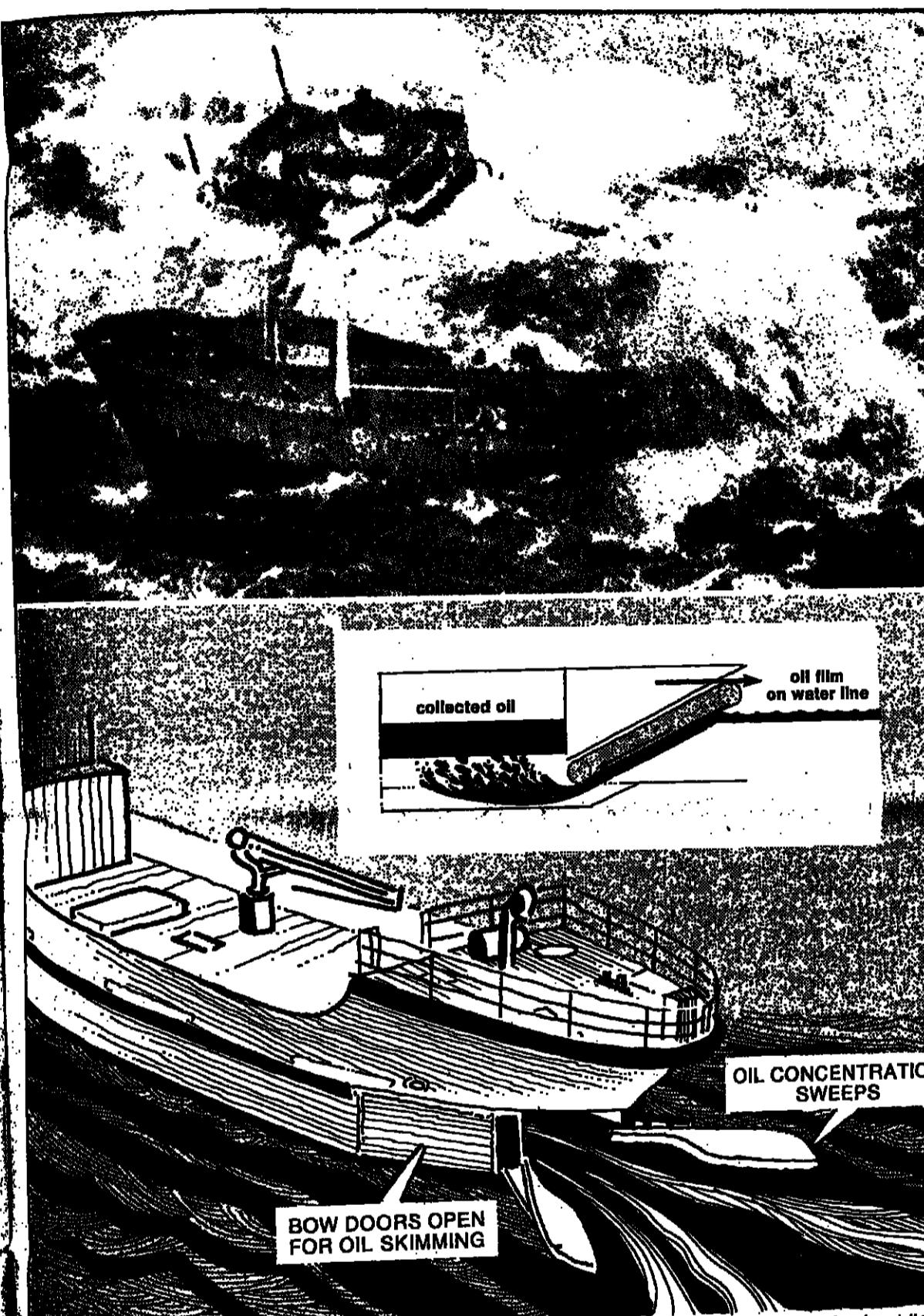
The movement toward peace in the Middle East is building up a momentum of its own. It's as though Arabs and Israelis were in separate boats in a narrowing, swift river with extremely dangerous rapids ahead. They can steer their boats, but cannot resist the current. Both boats will be carried into the rapids. No man can foresee what will happen then.

The peace movement picked up its decisive momentum 10 days ago when Saudi Arabia broke with the rest of the OPEC (Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries) over the price of oil. Most of the others wanted a high price rise to compensate for the rise in price of things they buy. Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates favored a minimum 5 percent price rise if any.

Since then, Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin has precipitated an early election, probably in May, by pushing three members of the National Religious Party out of his Cabinet. And Egypt and Syria have announced that they will attempt once more to reorganize themselves into a single political union.

Both of these new moves of the past week are logical preliminaries to a serious negotiation over a settlement of the war between Arabs and Israelis which has beset the Middle East and endangered the general peace of the world for nearly 30 years. Egyptians and Syrians improve their bargaining power by coordinating their diplomacy. Mr. Rabin must have a renewed mandate before he dares to go to the peace table.

*Please turn to Page 13



Oil skimmer (above), newly invented oil skimmer (below)

Man's know-how vs. natural disaster: the battle to contain oil spills

Wanted:

Ships with an appetite for split oil

By Lynde McCormick
Staff writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Technology already exists to clean up major oil spills — but the equipment doesn't. That's why government officials and private industry are not now able to halt the rough-and-ready spread of major oil spills, like the one currently threatening the coastlines off Nantucket Island.

The reason, say several sources, is that neither the petroleum industry nor the federal government has spent enough money or paid enough attention in the past to produce this equipment.

But the skimmer, built for Gulf Oil use in North Sea operations, will not be launched until Jan. 26.

Mr. Bianchi adds that JBF has designed an even larger skimmer for use in 12-foot seas in the Gulf of Alaska.

Environmental officials in Massachusetts complain that the Coast Guard has been largely ineffective in its attempts to stop the Argo Merchant from causing what has become the largest oil spill in U.S. history.

*Please turn to Page 13

United Nations, New York
The British Government, with the close cooperation of the Americans, is putting together a revised set of proposals for Rhodesia to replace the tattered remains of U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger's original five-point plan for black majority rule.

The new blueprint is expected to lay out a far more active British role in the interim government that will run Rhodesia during the transition from white minority to black majority rule.

*Please turn to Page 13

To ring Comrade Ivan, simply dial
804429145032945544

By David K. Willis
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow
The Western visitor had to telephone from his Moscow office to Kiev, 648 miles away in the Ukraine. He trembled stories about telephone troubles abound here.

But he did it — by dialing 804429145032945544.

The call — and those 18 digits — tell a good deal about telephones, Soviet-style.

On the one hand, the digits worked. After a 20-second delay while the automatic switching clicked away, the very person the caller wanted came on the line. Direct-dialing is available from Moscow to 84 cities around the clock and 23 more at weekends and limited other times.

On the other hand, all those numbers for one call indicate that the equipment here is not up to current Western standards. And it can take five years to have equipment installed in a new apartment complex.

*Please turn to Page 13

Highlights



THE LAND OF JESUS. With two full pages of photographs of Galilee, Gordon Converse records backgrounds of the gospel stories. Pages 16 and 17

INTERVIEW. A grim picture of Mrs. Gandhi's India is painted by Nayantara Sahgal (niece of India's first prime minister, Jawaharlal Nehru.) Page 18

SOWETO. The Monitor's correspondent in South Africa has had significant interviews on the Soweto question. In Tanzania she talked to black refugees and in Soweto itself to a prominent African in touch with the black Student Representative Council. Page 9

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded in 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
An International Daily Newspaper

Board of Editors:
Chairman, Charles H. Eddy
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John W. Nichols
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John Nichols

Assistant Editor: John Nichols
Published daily except Saturday, Sunday and Holidays. In the U.S.A. Weekly International Edition (available outside of North America) contains contents of selected material in daily North American editions and prepared exclusively for this International Edition.

Subscription Rates:

North America — One year \$12.00, six months \$6.00, three months \$3.00, single copy 50¢.

Overseas — One year \$15.00, six months \$7.50, three months \$3.00.

Registered as a newspaper with the U.S.P.C.A., Boston, Mass., and as the news circulation, or Advertising Representatives.

For East Service, change of address must be received at least four weeks in advance. Charges are made for both address or name and given address.

Advertisers are given an opportunity, while advertising is accepted only public advertisements. The Christian Science Publishing Society will not respond to the public for advertising.

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The CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
4-5 Grosvenor Place, London SW1X 7RE
Phone: 01-235-5226

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
One Morris Street, Boston, Mass., U.S.A.
Phone: 617-262-2000

FOCUS

More cultural freedom for China

By Frederic A. Moritz

Hong Kong

Music lovers and moviegoers in China appear to be in for a change in the hill of fare. Lighter folk music may gradually replace highly political revolutionary operas and humorous adventure-filled epics about emperors and heroic generals may compete with the long, serious films that chronicle the arduous efforts of idealistic peasants and factory workers.

This is likely to be one result of the political purges of Mao Tse-tung's widow, Chiang Ching, and other radical figures who have long dominated the Chinese cultural world, according to experienced China watchers.

They suggest that cultural liberalization may be an important part of the efforts of new Communist Party Chairman Hua Kuei-feng to rally the Chinese people behind him.

The new stage of experiment was ushered in last month when Minister of Culture Yu Hui-yung, a protégé of Mme. Mao, was reportedly arrested. Another arrested member of the so-called "gang of four," along

A recent and effusive tribute paid by the Chinese press to radical but noncommunist author Lu Hsun is taken by some analysts as a further hint of cultural liberalization.

Mr. Lu, a prominent writer in the 1920s and 1930s was lavishly praised last month on the 50th anniversary of his passing for his extensive work in translating foreign literature into Chinese. Some analysts see this as a sign that more foreign literature will be allowed into China.

But it is not yet clear how far this liberalization will be permitted to go. Nor is it clear to what extent the new Chinese Government will let its writers use art forms to give a realistic picture of life in China to both Chinese and foreigners.

Analysts note that once before, in 1958, the arts were allowed more freely to flourish under the slogan "let a hundred flowers bloom." Those who went too far were criticized the next year as rightists.

Moreover analysts note, victory by Chairman Hua over Mme. Mao and her fellow radicals was made possible by the support of the Army.

And the Army, with its emphasis on discipline and order, could set limits on art forms that might be seen as decadent, excessively foreign-influenced, or conducive to disorder.

Europe

Italy's Communists look to role in government

Even many leftists express some skepticism about Leninist heirs' sincerity in talk of cooperation

By David Willey
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Rome
in a multi-party system and would you voluntarily relinquish power if you were defeated in an election?"

A broader ideology?

Mr. Gramsci marked a stage in the development of Leninist ideology in that he dealt with the problem of democratic control in a complex, Western-type society. But the Italian Communist theoretician was certainly no advocate of the multi-party parliamentary system.

A

marathon meeting of the 177-member central committee of the Italian Communist Party is conducting a rigorous self-examination to prepare itself for government.

But increasing doubts are being expressed by non-Communists here about the sincerity of the party's professed attachment to a multi-party system.

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Europe

E. Germans protest Bonn court ruling

Army deserter, fleeing to West, killed 2 border guards; wins acquittal

By David Mutch
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Bonn
East German newspapers and radio and television have bitterly criticized a West German court decision acquitting an East German of manslaughter while escaping to the West.

Werner Weinhold, who deserted the East German Army and fled across the border a year ago, admitted to returning fire at East German border guards during his escape. He was charged with manslaughter by the Essen public prosecutor, who now will appeal the case to the highest court for criminal matters in West Germany.

'Storm of protests'

The protests against the decision by the Communist Party-controlled media in East Germany indicates the leaders there feel it goes heavily against their international legal position. Two of the leading East German claims is that the Essen court's decision contradicts international law and that it represents a disregard of East Germany's sovereignty.

Neues Deutschland, the Socialist Unity

'Carter save us,' Greek Cypriots cry

By Daniel Sutherland
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
When the news of Jimmy Carter's election victory reached Nicosia, Cyprus, church bells rang, schoolchildren and civil servants got a holiday, and a sizable crowd thronged the American embassy in a happy demonstration.

"Carter save us!" shouted some of the people in the crowd of Greek Cypriots.

Mr. Carter's statements to Greek communities in the United States during the election campaign had led many Greeks to believe that he would favor them in their dispute with the Turks over Cyprus. Some of the statements did seem to stress a need for the removal of "foreign" - namely Turkish - forces from Cyprus as well as concern for the settling of mainland Turks on the island. But a reading of the prepared, more carefully worked-out Carter statements on the Cyprus issue showed him to be more or less in line with a number of Ford administration statements on the subject.

Mr. Carter said he thought the U.S. military bases in Turkey were "important" and that he would hope that the U.S. might try to ratify an agreement with both Greece and Turkey "to continue an adequate military presence in those countries."

According to the London Economist, the Turks have hinted that if the United States failed to ratify the cooperation agreement by early next year, the American bases would have to go. Under the pending agreement, the Turks would receive \$1 billion in military assistance from the United States over a four-year period. The Senate Foreign Relations Committee has been waiting for the completion of negotiations for a military agreement with Greece before acting upon the already negotiated agreement with Turkey. Both Turkey and Greece are NATO allies of the United States.

Now Mr. Carter has made it clear in a talk with U.S. senators that he intends not to favor one side or the other in his approach to the Cyprus problem.

According to the transcript of Mr. Carter's recent meeting with the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, the President-elect is at this stage taking a cautious approach to the disputes between Greece and Turkey. To spell

(Communist) Party newspaper, has carried what it describes as a "storm of protests" from workers, educators, scientists, writers, youth, sports figures, pastors, and representatives of women's groups.

The two Germans have an extradition treaty, but it has a lot of loopholes.

In his decision freeing Mr. Weinhold, handed down Dec. 2, the judge, Ilana Behringer, said there was no conclusive proof that bullets from Mr. Weinhold's gun had killed the two guards. East Germany sent documentary evidence on the case, but it did not permit witnesses to travel to West Germany for the trial.

The case is complicated by a number of elements. East Germany restrains its citizens from escape attempts with lethal barriers and a policy of shoot to kill.

Many East Germans have been killed by border guards while trying to escape. The question of self-defense which Mr. Weinhold invoked is a tricky one, as is the related question of whether the right to free movement should take precedence over the East German policy of stopping would-be escapees.

All are citizens

West Germany recognizes all East Germans as citizens, so from the legal position here it is



Controversial escapee Weinhold stands by West German border sign

no crime to simply escape. And West Germany does not recognize the border as an international border but as the demarcation of two zones, using post-World War II legal definitions.

Judge Behringer said East Germany had turned the border area into a killing zone and that the East German shoot-to-kill orders is

coercive restraint of its citizens were illegal. But he regretted two lives were lost as the result of "political realities."

Mr. Weinhold has a price on his head. East Germany has offered \$40,000 reward for his capture. He disappeared with several West German correspondents right after he was released.

Next for Spain: election for a near-democracy

By Joe Gandelman
Special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Madrid
After his resounding success in the referendum on constitutional reform, Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez is expected to move swiftly to prepare for general elections next spring that will make Spain a near-democracy.

The reforms approved Dec. 15 provide for a new two-chamber Cortes (parliament). The 350-member lower house will be directly elected and will have power to further amend the Constitution. The Senate, however, will consist of an equal number of representatives from each province and King Juan Carlos will have the right to appoint one fifth of its 207 members.

Results in the referendum were 94 percent "yes" and only 2.5 percent "no," with the remaining ballots being blank or spoiled.

In the country as a whole just over 22 percent of the electors abstained in response to the leftist opposition's call for a boycott, but in some parts of the Basque country the abstentions rose to 63 percent.

Mr. Suárez had predicted victory, but the "yes" vote far exceeded expectations.

The results represented a grave blow to extrovert rightists who launched a last-minute "vote no" campaign based on fear. Their main reason was the Dec. 11 kidnapping by the October first anti-fascist group (GRAPO) of Spain's State Council president Antonio María de Oriol.



Suárez: elections the next step

These factors led to the government's impressive victory:

* The popularity of King Juan Carlos, who was cheered by crowds as he voted. Prime Minister Suárez is considered the King's royal servant. A defeat on reform would have placed the monarchy in jeopardy.

* The kidnapping of Mr. Oriol, which backfired. When rightists tried to exploit it, middle-class "undecideds" feared reform was endorsed and tilted toward "yes." The nervous opposition quietly suspended its pro-abstention campaign.

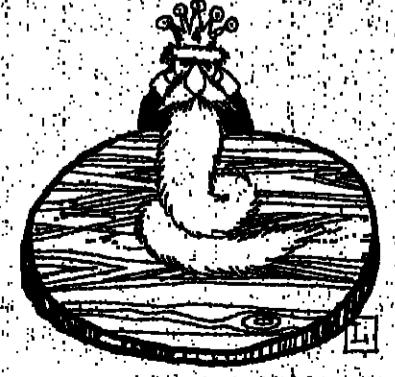
* Prime Minister Suárez's pre-election speech, considered the best of his career. Analysts believe it decisively turned the tide by soothing fearful Spaniards and bringing out the voters.

There is some concern the victory might be too big. The government had hoped for a 60-65 percent "yes," which would have avoided the image of General Franco's lopsided 1947 and 1966 referenda. With the government's huge victory, the frustrated opposition already is trying to raise doubts.

Extreme leftists call it a "Francoist" rigged referendum."

The Spanish Socialist Workers Party said the government used a "Francoist" dictatorship propaganda apparatus to falsify the options that authentically existed. But privately most opposition leaders were relieved.

Round table not King Arthur's



Scientists have debunked one of England's cherished beliefs - that a huge round table kept here was used by the legendary King Arthur and his knights.

The table, which is 10 feet across, was not made for Arthur and his knights of the round table to sit at the fabled court of Camelot, but for the 14th-century King Edward III, modern tests have shown.

However, Martin Dibble, who has supervised the scientific tests, said that King Edward did appear to have been inspired by the legend of Arthur when he ordered that the round table be made.

Tests have dated the cutting of the oak for the table to 1338. In 1338 portraits of Arthur and the knights were painted on it. The table is kept in the great hall of Winchester Castle.

It has not been established that the King Arthur of legend existed, but if he did the most likely period of his reign is believed to have been the fifth century.



Schmidt's ruling majority trimmed

By David Mutch
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Bonn
Helmut Schmidt, just re-elected by Parliament as West Germany's Chancellor for the next four years, takes office with diminished political stature at home.

It is an unfortunate and contradictory state of affairs, since West Germany in the past two years has visibly taken on a much stronger position in the world as a middle power.

Within the European Community, Germany is the strongest economic engine by far and the largest source of direct and indirect aid to its European partners. It is the second strongest power in NATO. It already has begun to spread its wings at the United Nations, where it will be a member of the Security Council for the coming year. And its diplomatic activity in the third world is vital and successful. West Germany stands for free trade and a market economy in world business and economic relations.

At home Mr. Schmidt's essential problem is that the economic troubles of the last two years have exposed a bad case of government overspending, especially in the social services area. This in turn has exposed bitter ideological differences in his party, the Social Democrats (SPD), and within the government coalition with the Free Democrats (FDP).

It all came to a head the week before Mr. Schmidt was re-elected. He and many other SPD and FDP members of Parliament had pledged during the election campaign that pensions for the retired would be raised 10 percent next July.

More conservative members of the two parties felt this was dishonest, since the financial condition of the state agencies that pay the pensions is dismal. But most of them remained silent.

Then Mr. Schmidt, in consultation with his FDP partners,

tried to postpone the pension increase. This brought such a storm down on them that they had to backtrack and guarantee the increase.

The left-wingers in his party said this was dishonest and saw to it that he was re-elected to the chancellorship Dec. 15 by only one extra vote.

The split in his party is seen in other areas. A group of Social Democrats in the industrial Ruhr are forming a new party that is clearly against socialist and neo-Marxist thinking. And in Munich five key members of the Bavarian SPD have just broken with their party there because, they said, it was too Marxist.

Such clear splits in parties in a parliamentary democracy are not unusual expressions of bad temper. They are signs of total disagreement with the course of events.

Mr. Schmidt belongs to the right wing of his party. But his government policy declaration, given Dec. 16, was judged by many here to be an action intended to soothe the leftists. He said for one thing that although full employment is the primary goal of the government for the next four years, there is little money for "reforms."

Mr. Schmidt's majority in Parliament is so thin that if he loses only five votes on any roll-call vote his government fails to get a majority.

Dissent within the coalition about policy toward East Germany also is a serious problem that could lead to trouble. And the labor unions are unhappy with Mr. Schmidt about the pension affair, especially after Labor Minister Walter Arendt resigned in its wake. Mr. Arendt is a respected labor leader.

The recently rounded Center-Right opposition - the Christian Democrats and the Bavarian Christian Social Union - is almost jubilant about the situation and is talking of a possible collapse of the coalition.

France still balky over NATO ties

By Daniel Sutherland
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Brussels

France has balked - at least for the time being - at coordinating European arms production and procurement policies with the United States.

France's dispute with other European countries over this issue, so important to the defense of Western Europe, appears to demonstrate once again that there are limits on how far France will go in collaborating with its North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) allies.

Three weeks ago, the Belgian chairman of the Eurogroup, an informal grouping of European countries within NATO, took the occasion of a press conference to deny reports that France had reservations regarding transatlantic negotiations over the coordination of arms production and procurement. According

to the twice-weekly publication *Atlantic News*, the chairman insisted that France was in favor of talking things over with the Americans but felt the time was not yet ripe.

But officials who attended recent meetings of the European Program Group, an 11-nation grouping outside the Atlantic Alliance, said the meetings were marked by sometimes vehement disputes between the French and other European representatives who argued that it was time to start coordinating arms policies with the Americans.

"I've never seen such open differences," said one official who attended the EPG meeting held in Rome last month.

"It was the first time the French had actually been confronted with proposals to get together with the U.S.," he said. "Most of us were ready to get started but the question is, 'How do you bring the French into it?'"

The official said the EPG was currently trying to decide what tactical fighter plane would be needed for the European front in 1985, an issue involving strategy and thus importance

to all members of the Atlantic Alliance.

"We felt it was about time we spoke with the U.S. about this," the official said. "But the question is, 'How do you bring the French into it?'"

As Europe's biggest weapons salesman the French do a business in the billions of dollars. Some American officials fear that they may want to use the EPG strictly for the purpose of strengthening their position in the lucrative arms trade, with little regard for the coordination of strategy.

One of the unreported stories of the past few years has been the way in which the French have quietly grown more cooperative with their NATO allies, expanding their involvement in maneuvers and participating in continental

meetings.

Despite the dispute now occurring within the EPG, Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger is said to believe that the United States are currently better than they have been in many years.

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Soviet Union

Brezhnev's birthday

The party is over but questions remain

By David K. Willis
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow

The outpouring of praise and ceremonies to mark Leonid Brezhnev's 70th birthday here underscore some features of the Soviet leadership, but leaves others tantalizingly unclear.

By allowing the pomp and the adulation to outstrip the honors given to the late Nikita Khrushchev on Khrushchev's 70th birthday (in April, 1964, six months before his ouster), Mr. Brezhnev has shown just how far above the rest of the ruling Politburo he has risen in the last five years. Yet he has not received the kind of obeisance given to Joseph Stalin (who also turned 70 while in office).

The questions Western analysts are most interested in are not yet answered: do the paean of praise indicate that Mr. Brezhnev will stay in power for some years to come?

Or does he plan to retire with honor, as his wife Viktoria told a foreign diplomat two years ago he dreamed of doing one day?

Does he plan to turn more of the day-to-day work of government over to his heir-apparent, Andrei Kirilenko, while retaining ultimate authority himself?

No answers found

The most intense analysis by outsiders has failed to provide answers. Some Kremlin-watchers note occasional references in acceptance speeches by Mr. Brezhnev that he will serve as long as his health lasts. But this could be simply rhetoric.

Some observers found the Kremlin birthday ceremony Dec. 10, in which Mr. Brezhnev was awarded his third hero medal and his fifth Order of Lenin ribbon to be anticlimactic. Other observers had not expected much more anyway. The ceremony was attended by top East European leaders (except Yugoslavia but including Romania's Nicolae Ceausescu) and by

Mongolian and Cuban officials. An banquet followed.

The entire occasion was an opportunity for the Soviet Union to congratulate itself on its achievements at home and to stress its leadership of the communist movement worldwide.

This theme was picked up by Mikhail Suslov, chief ideologist of the Politburo, at the banquet for Mr. Brezhnev in the Kremlin in the evening of Dec. 10. Mr. Suslov praised Mr. Brezhnev for being an organizer, for moving the Soviet Union to a new stage of social cohesion, and for the policy of Détente, which Mr. Brezhnev has pushed hard.

Some observers see in the day a reaffirmation of the party's supremacy over the military as well as of the party's own domestic and international image.

Unusual aspects

Meanwhile, analysts were struck by two unusual aspects of the birthday buildup and celebrations, which have dominated Soviet media for more than a week:

- The presence in Moscow of veteran Chilean Communist Luis Corvalan, whose freedom was obtained by Moscow on the eve of the birthday in exchange for Vladimir Bukovsky, the young man who first told the West that Moscow was sending dissenters to psychiatric hospitals.

- The awarding to Mr. Brezhnev Dec. 10 of a ceremonial sword in a leather sheath, emblazoned with a gold hammer and sickle, the state emblem. Such personal arms of honor have not been awarded since the 1918-21 civil war.

Heroic symbol

The sword might have been a substitute for the military rank of generalissimo. If it had been granted, the rank would have revived memories of the only other leader to hold it: Stalin.

A personal message of thanks for Mr. Brezhnev from Mr. Corvalan was broadcast by radio

Galya with her great-grandfather Brezhnev in the Crimea last summer

Mr. Corvalan is regarded by Moscow as a heroic symbol of communist resistance to fascism because of his opposition to the Chilean military coup that overthrew Salvador Allende in 1973.

By flying him straight to Moscow on the night of Dec. 18 after the dramatic swap for Mr. Bukovsky at Zurich airport, the Kremlin appeared to be intent on a new honor for Mr. Brezhnev.

A personal message of thanks for Mr. Brezhnev from Mr. Corvalan was broadcast by radio

Release played up

Apparently to gain credit for the release, Tass announced that world opinion led by the Soviet Union had forced Mr. Corvalan's release and that Moscow would offer him full hospitality. It is reported that both Chile and the Soviet Union, working through United States and Swiss intermediaries, have agreed not to mention the swap in public.

As symbols for the ceremonial sword of honor, it symbolizes the apparent desire of Mr. Brezhnev to be seen above Mr. Khrushchev but not in the same category as Stalin.

Those Russians who do listen to the Voice of America, the British Broadcasting Corporation, West German radio, and others (free from jamming since the height of détente in 1973) are learning more.

But according to guides at the highly successful U.S. Bicentennial Exhibition, which has just closed here (after 200,000 Russians had toured through it in four weeks), and the U.S. photography exhibit which is in Tbilisi, Soviet Georgia, after long stays in Alma-Ata, Kazakhstan, and Kiev in the Ukraine, questions still indicate wide gaps about everyday life.

"If you don't have internal passports, how can you prove who you are?" was a question that came often.

"How is it that we allow many more of your books and films into our country than you allow of ours?"

"Is it compulsory to go to school in the United States?" "Is English taught as a second language?" (the question assumed that English and American were two different things.)

"Are you assigned to a job after you leave school?" "How do you live if you lose your job?"

Questions flooded in about high U.S. prices, high cost of medical care, crime and violence – all stock themes of Soviet media.

"But many of them know very well we have a higher standard of living than they do," one guide emphasized. "They know that East Germans and other East Europeans have better



AP photo

How Boris sees 'Uncle Sam'

By David K. Willis
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow

"About every 15 seconds," the young American guide said, "a Russian would come up to me and ask if we Americans have to carry an internal passport, or if we needed a special card to live in big cities."

"Many Russians still think we all live in apartments," chimed in another guide, "and they are simply amazed at the thought that any American can speak Russian as we do."

These and other comments from guides at two major U.S. exhibits in three Soviet cities lately indicate that in spite of official claims to the contrary, the Russian thirst for knowledge about things American is still accompanied by much ignorance.

The questions that bombard guides at such exhibitions are one of the few ways open to the West to gauge actual citizen impressions here.

Many Russians seem convinced that Americans know very little about the Soviet Union or that they see few Russian films, and read few Russian books.

After seeing a Soviet TV program in which a number of young Americans failed to name more than a few Soviet cities or republics, one earnest Russian asked a guide: "We want to learn about America. Why don't you want to learn about us?"

Détente, it seems, still has a long way to go to overcome years of mutual suspicion and official attitudes that color basic perceptions on both sides.

According to Soviet commentator Valentin Zorin, who recently produced and narrated a nine-part series on American cities for national Soviet television, the Soviet people "know well

things than they do, and they know we have more than the East Europeans."

"In fact, I think they tend to be defensive about their country and quite insecure."

A common theme in the questions: "What good is freedom if it means openly displaying the works of Hitler and Mao Tse-tung? Do your book shops really sell such books?"

To the reply, "Yes, and those of Lenin as well," the reaction was often a shake of the head: "you mean Americans are allowed to read such things?"

Meanwhile, commentator Zorin, writing for the official news agency Tass, says Americans know so little about the Soviet Union that their questions "often betray an utter lack of knowledge and at times sound incredible."

He writes that during one month in the U.S., he saw only two items about the Soviet Union on the news programs of the three major television networks. One was on the Nov. 7 anniversary of the 1917 revolution and the other about an anti-smoking drive in Sochi on the Black Sea.

He blamed "a certain policy of some circles which boss the mass media" for withholding information from Americans.

He failed to mention American newspapers, some of which carry a wide and continuous range of information on the Soviet Union. Nor did he say that American TV correspondents here recently were unable to obtain Soviet cameras' crews for several weeks because of a bureaucratic mix-up.

Another commentator, Vladimir Simonov of the Novosti agency, voiced the first direct criticism of the bicentennial exhibit the day after it closed. Writing in *Moskovsky Komsomolets*, a Russian youth newspaper, he said "even American correspondents had noted the lack of reference to American problems in"

Chicago: the end of one-man rule

By Richard J. Cattani
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago
one of the longest and most spirited reigns over any big U.S. city – Chicago Mayor Richard J. Daley's iron-fisted rule for more than two decades over America's second largest metropolis – likely will be followed by:

- A split between the offices of Chicago mayor and the chairmanship of the Cook County Democratic Committee, both positions held by Mayor Daley until his passing Monday (Dec. 20).

- A power scramble to decide who will run in a special mayoral election to be held within six months – with a group of perhaps a dozen of the most powerful county Democratic commissioners actually choosing candidates for Mr. Daley's mayoral and party chairman posts.

- A continuing powerful role for the Chicago Democratic "machine," which observers here note was strongly in place when Mayor Daley was elected as a relative unknown in 1954. The machine appears to be in good position to also determine who will serve as mayor until the election.

- A likely redistributing of influence among the city's racial and ethnic groups – with a loss of power for the Irish and gains by black and Polish segments of the population. Greater community party influence will also likely flow to the suburbs from the city.

- Daley would have been powerless to have halted these processes," Mr. de Vise claims. "The end of the Daley era actually began at the end of the 1960s."

The Chicago-Cook County Democratic organization will undergo a redistribution – not a loss – of power, says Milton Rackove, author of a recent book on the Daley machine.

Suburban committeemen will be demanding and getting more power," Mr. Rackove says. "Power will also flow back into the city ward committeeman's hands."

Mr. Rackove sees little likelihood of a black-white confrontation over political power, since the leaders of both groups have too much invested in the organization. But the Irish, about 5 percent of the city's population, apparently will have to make concessions.

Of Chicago's 3.1 million population, 88 percent are black, 13 percent Latino, and 10 percent

Chicago
He attended thousands of funerals, weddings, and anniversary parties. He distrusted intellectuals and liberals, who he thought had little sense of the wants of working-class voters.

Mayor Daley did not groom a successor, and it is widely assumed here it would take years at best for a successor to project the larger-than-life, mythical dimensions of "Boss" Daley.

A Daley successor is expected to be "an efficient administrative type of mayor," much as Mr. Daley himself was thought to be before his national political adventures gave him notoriety.

Chicago urbanologist Pierre de Vise credits Mayor Daley with the strongest achievements of any mayor in the city's history. But Mr. de Vise says the Mayor's career and the city had both reached a pinnacle by 1970 – and both had been in decline since.

Much of Chicago's financial troubles had been disguised by transferring them to noncity agencies and the State of Illinois, which took over Chicago's welfare load. Since 1970 the property tax base has been dropping; the city has been losing 30,000 jobs a year; and more than 70,000 people a year, mostly white middle-class residents, have been moving out.

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Daley was not going to be a major figure in the Carter picture – the Carter people thought him past," Mr. Rackove says.

Continuity will be provided by the city and

United States



By William Mares

Chicago skyline from Lake Michigan

cent Polish. Among other white Chicago minorities, Germans, Italians, and East Europeans are each thought to outnumber the Irish.

"One of the machine's great strengths is its ability to adapt," Mr. Rackove says.

"When Daley came to power in 1955, he was just the front man for a group of powerful people. There are a number of talented, tough people ready to take his place."

No flareup of tension in the city is expected. "Between the politicians, labor leaders, and business leaders, all of whom are strong, the city isn't going to blow up," one observer said.

The overcrowded system

Prisons: are they the only answer to crime?

By Robert M. Press
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Joliet, Illinois
Lincoln Park Zoo

And due to the serious overcrowding facing this and many other prisons across the country, three prisoners have been put in most of

the prison's normally one-man 8-by-10-foot cells. At the zoo, two tigers are put in cages measuring 15-by-18 feet.

With more persons in prisons or jails in the U.S. than ever before – nearly 600,000 – and with projections of continuing major increases, these questions are being forced on legislators, prison administrators, and the public:

- Do prisons reduce crime – or add to it?

The popular public conception of prisons seems to be that they get criminals "off the street"; some corrections specialists increasingly point out that almost all criminals eventually are released and that many return to crime.

- Are prisons reducing crime?

Except for the dangerous, it is increasingly argued by specialists such as Anthony P. Traxison, executive director of the American Correctional Association, that less restrictive programs cost less to operate, are more humane, and are just as safe as most prisons. These programs include probation, parole, and open-door group homes in communities where inmates return nightly from jobs or classes.

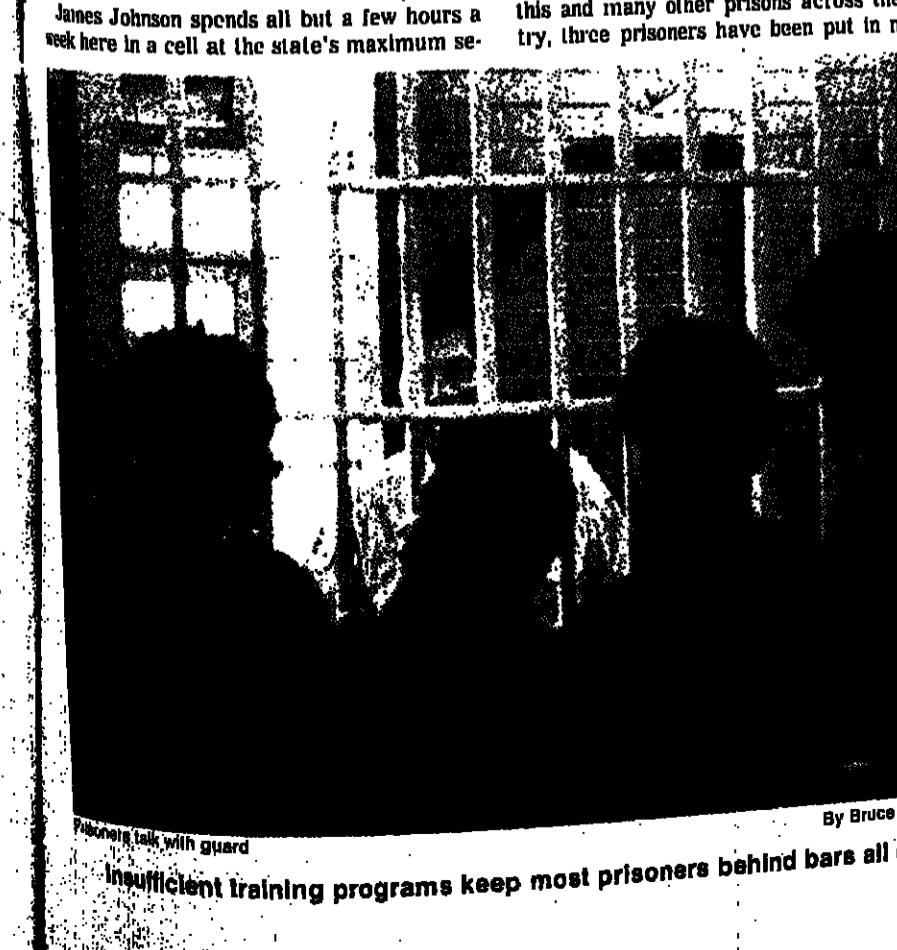
- Should more prisons be built?

Florida and a number of other states hard-pressed by expanding prison populations are planning more. But construction is costly. State legislatures, in some cases, are balkling, looking for cheaper alternatives.

Meanwhile, the overcrowding is posing some tough problems in terms of programs and security in prisons like the one here.

In spite of the "great strain" on programs due to overcrowding, there have been no cutbacks in them, says assistant warden Arthur Wallenstein. But "the end of the road" – an every-bed-full population of 3,200 prisoners – is fast approaching, says Warden David H. Brereton.

Already, security risks have been heightened by quarrels over "which space is my space, which space is your space," he said in an interview. A clearer idea on how to handle violent criminals, not the construction of more prisons, is what the U.S. needs, he says.



By Bruce J. Berman

In sufficient training programs keep most prisoners behind bars all day

TRIER, GERMANY
In
KATHOLISCHE
AKADEMIE TRIER
Auf der Jüngel
am Markusberg

AUSSTELLUNG
VON ERIKA ZEH
Ölbilder und Mosaik
bis 18. Januar 1977
Werktag geöffnet
von 10-18 Uhr

United States

Carter wants 'Questions in the House'

By Richard L. Strout
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington President-Elect Jimmy Carter is asking a new dimension of Cabinet members by telling appointees that he expects them, if asked, to submit to question-and-answer sessions by the House, the Senate, or joint sessions of Congress.

This would be a dramatic development in the American government procedure — and parallel to the question period of parliamentary systems.

Both President-Elect Carter and Vice-President-Elect Walter F. Mondale, in respective books, advocate the appearance of Cabinet members before Congress, not merely before committees as at present, but before the legislative bodies as a whole.

Carter administrative assistant Greg Schneiders said here that the President-Elect is notifying Cabinet candidates, before selection, that this will be one of their possible tasks. He wants to make greater use of the Cabinet in administration decisionmaking. The requirement that they appear, on request, before Congress would require personal capabilities not presently stressed.

"In England, I was particularly impressed with the interrogation of Cabinet ministers in the House of Commons," Mr. Carter wrote in

his book, "Why Not the Best?" (1975), "and believe that it would be helpful here to have members of the Cabinet appear before joint sessions of Congress to answer written and verbal questions, probably with live television coverage for the whole nation to view."

He added: "We must insure better public understanding of executive policy, and better exchange of ideas between the Congress and the White House. To do this, Cabinet members representing the president should meet in scheduled and televised interrogation sessions with the full bodies of Congress."

Senator Mondale independently advanced the same proposal in his book, "The Accountability of Power: Toward a Responsible Presidency" (1978). Mr. Mondale also sought the Democratic nomination.

"By subjecting Cabinet officers to questioning before the entire Senate," he said, "and making this available to radio and television — a question-and-report period might force presidents to nominate stronger Cabinet officers and give the entire Senate the opportunity to question them closely."

Mr. Mondale sponsored legislation in the Senate to further the project.

"This is not a new or radical idea," he wrote. "In 1864, a select committee of the House, and in 1881 a select committee of the Senate, recommended the right of the floor of

both houses to Cabinet officers to answer questions and participate in debate.

"In 1912 President Taft, in a message to Congress, made virtually the same recommendations," he recalled that Sen. Estes Kefauver backed the idea — and that a 1943 Gallup poll showed 72 percent in favor and only 7 percent opposed.

Mr. Mondale watched the question period in the Canadian Parliament and says he "came away even more convinced of the validity of the process."

"The Canadian Cabinet officers were dealt with not as superior public officials deserving special deference, but simply as co-equals who deserved only such respect as they earned."

Mr. Mondale noted that one Canadian official thought "that if we had had a question-and-report period in Congress, the war in Vietnam — because of its indefensibility — might have ended much earlier."

Lucking a parliamentary question period, Washington has substituted in the past the press conference, sporadically held both by Cabinet members and presidents.

Cabinet members defending positions on the floor of Congress in front of television cameras in the Carter-Mondale proposal would add a spectacular new dimension to American government. It would almost certainly create subtle differences in the relationship of Congress, Cabinet, and White House.



Capitol, Washington, D.C.
By R. Norman Matheny, staff photographer
Q&A sessions planned in Congress

What Africans are demanding in Soweto . . .

By June Goodwin
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Johannesburg held under that act, according to the South African Institute of Race Relations.

SRC demands are conveyed through adult community leaders to government authorities. SRC leaders refuse to talk directly to white education officials "because they know what our demands are," the students say.

The U.S. ambassador here reportedly is also trying to talk with the SRC leaders. His request has been conveyed to them, and it now is up to the students to decide, according to a well-informed black community leader.

The attitude of whites has changed drastically since June 16, said T. W. Kambule, headmaster for 20 years of Soweto's Orlando High School. "They now think we should be viewed as human beings. But it is too late for only a change of attitude. The students want it to be that blacks can have what whites have, if they work for it."

For the SRC, the fight now is black against white. "When students marched into Johannesburg on Sept. 23, the police didn't shoot because they might shoot whites. In Soweto they shoot. The students notice the difference," Mr. Kambule explained.

Minister of Police and Justice James T. Kruger announced recently that 81 people detained under the Internal Security Act will be released soon. There are 102 people being

currently, the SRC has organized a largely effective boycott of white-owned stores in Johannesburg. Some blacks were beaten up when they came home with Christmas presents from Johannesburg.

The SRC has clamped down on Soweto shopkeepers, forcing them not to set high prices to take advantage of the boycott of white business, according to several sources. The shebeens (drinking houses) have been closed until after Christmas, and there is even a clampdown on wedding celebrations.

There are strong rumors that whites will be allowed to teach in Soweto soon. But all these plans may come to naught. The SRC says students will not go back to school unless Bantu education is abolished.

"I don't think it would work now [to put white teachers in Soweto]," said Mr. Kambule. "They don't want white teachers. Blacks must be able to go anywhere."

"If white teachers come to my school, I won't be able to have control over them. Besides, there is a shortage of white teachers in white areas," Mr. Kambule added.

One community leader said: "I feel the government is going to give in. They think it is weakness. But they don't realize that if they wait, it will be greater weakness because the protest will be stronger."

Some students secretly took the last matriculation exam, and the government has kept their names secret so they will not suffer reprisals. Figures vary from 10 to 20 percent of those eligible.

losi," a story about witchcraft. "They wouldn't show hatred toward me because I was young," he said.

In about four hours of conversation these young South Africans told how they were affected by the disturbances, how they escaped from South Africa, and how they first heard about the ANC.

Their conversation was not polemical or full of slogans. Two ANC officials who accompanied them, and who themselves came out of South Africa in the 1960s, occasionally felt obliged to insert some ideology or explanations.

Solomon left South Africa with a passport he had received the year before when he was studying jurisprudence and working with police in Soweto. He had had contact with whites, and liked one man. "But I could trust him only so far," he said, making a wall with his hands.

He said he had seen one little girl killed in the riots but was not otherwise involved. He had stayed back in the station and listened to the "boasting about gunning down the students" when the police returned from work.

Exit by train

After Solomon resigned — "because you get a conscience" — he wrote a play about inflation. Some students were rehearsing it when Solomon decided the police were after him. Using his passport, he said, he crossed into Botswana on a train; he does not remember the exact day.

Percy described how students stoned one white man to death in mid-June.

Later he was dancing at Uncle Tom's recreation hall in Soweto one night when he heard the police might be looking for him. He said he went underground and eventually left through Swaziland ("jumped the fence") and then moved on into Mozambique after joining the ANC.

In Soweto most teachers were not trusted by the students because they could be collaborators, said Saul. But students confided in him and asked him his opinions.

He was never in any great danger from police, but "you got so enraged that you feel you have got to go out and take the country. I don't know anyone with arms or training, but I am prepared to go back — with guns and not to confront the system with stones."

Saul, a gentle man with a penchant for details, said he walked over the Botswana border at 11:30 p.m. the night of Nov. 10.

None of these three youths belonged to the ANC before they left South Africa. (It is banned inside South Africa.)

Solomon first heard about ANC by reading "Struggle for a Birthright," a book by Mary Benson. He had become curious when he heard his own uncle had been "slandered as a Communist."

Families know

Percy heard of the ANC at Uncle Tom's hall only last year, but Saul had heard about it years ago, when he was a boy and an old man used to tell stories around the fire at night. That old man was the first black man to walk (when it became legal) on the sidewalk in Pretoria.

The three young blacks say their families back in Soweto know they are outside. But they add that a lot of students disappear and families think they have escaped when they haven't. A lot are going to the Bantustans (black tribal areas), and police are picking many of them up, they said.

Solomon, Percy and Saul are among the increasing number of exiles who will help shape South Africa's future.

West Point cleans house after cheating scandal

By Peter C. Stuart
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington The remedy for the worst cheating scandal in the history of the United States Military Academy at West Point looks like heavy doses of forgiveness and reform.

A special Pentagon commission recommends "as soon as possible" all 134 implicated cadets who have left, while making the embattled honor code more flexible and the Academy's educational role more emphasized.

Secretary of the Army Martin R. Hoffmann, who has the authority to implement the recommendations he received Dec. 15, says he largely agrees with them.

"The cadets did cheat, but were not solely at fault," the commission concluded. "Their culpability must be viewed against the unrestrained growth of the 'cool-on-honor' subculture at the academy, the widespread violations of the honor code, the gross inadequacies in the honor system, the failure of the academy to act decisively with respect to known problems, and the other academy shortcomings."

One-fourth of class

Indications are that the report of the commission, appointed four months ago by the Army Secretary, will form the basis of a series of West Point overhauls which Mr. Hoffmann intends to make "on a fairly unitary basis" in the remaining month of his term.

The change already under way is what he calls "a transition in leadership." The academy's second-ranking officer, Brig. Gen. Walter F. Ulmer, was replaced as commandant of cadets earlier this week by a scholar-general (Brig. Gen. John C. Band), a West Point "honors" graduate and former Rhodes scholar.

The superintendent, Lt. Gen. Sidney B. Berry, also is expected to be transferred when his term expires in the spring.

"We hope," says Mr. Borman on behalf of the commission, "that the institution will make some corrections that will restore it to full health."

form, but the only punishment available for a violation should not be flat dismissal from the academy.

Quality education must command "first call" at the academy, with its superintendent chosen for educational as well as military qualifications, and more visiting professors hired to increase "outside viewpoints."

Commission chairman Borman, a West Point graduate, says the academy on the Hudson River at West Point, N.Y., is supposed to have an atmosphere of military-style disciplinary pressure, but threatens to become "a Ft. Benning-on-the-Hudson" (i.e., more military than educational).

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Refugee center: Ovambo, Namibia (South-West Africa)
Bleeding Angolans clamor for water at refugee camp set up by South African Government in Namibia
Bandphoto



Getting ready for parade By R. Norman Matheny, staff photographer

West Point code: what price honor?

China

Can Chairman Hua keep the purge from boomeranging?

By Ross H. Munro
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor
1976 Toronto Globe and Mail

Peking

Attacks on real and alleged supporters of the radical "gang of four" have become so disorderly and so indiscriminate in some parts of China that they threaten the interests of Communist Party Chairman Hua Kuei-feng.

The anti-radical drive began in early October as soon as the news emerged that the widow of Mao Tse-tung and three other leading radicals had been purged and that Mr. Hua was the new party chairman.

To a greater or lesser extent, the anti-radical drive has evolved into a purge in probably every province in China. At least hundreds,

probably thousands, and perhaps tens of thousands of officials have been effectively dismissed from their posts.

But Peking's pleas for discipline and restraint indicate that Mr. Hua himself feels there are political dangers for him in a purge he had helped unleash but can no longer control.

There is a political purge under way in probably every province in China. The officially controlled press is constantly suggesting that the "gang of four" had its network of supporters in every province and in virtually every important institution.

There is a continuing debate, however, over how broad and how severe the anti-radical campaign should be. To put it in practical terms: How many officials at the lower levels are going to be disgraced and dismissed and

how many will be disciplined, criticized, and then given an opportunity for rehabilitation?

There are at least two problems in all of this for Chairman Hua. The first is that nasty factional struggles create or reinforce long-lasting divisions, grudges, and distrust. This in turn reduces the governability of the country — something Mr. Hua must be thinking of. Thus calls for restraint and discipline in the current anti-radical campaign reflect Mr. Hua's interests.

However, Chinese political tradition does not provide strong grounds for expecting that these calls for moderation will be heeded. Magnanimity toward losers is not a strong element in Chinese political culture.

The other problem for Mr. Hua is the danger that it might isolate him politically. The longer the purge continues unchecked, the more likely it will claim victims who were not among the

hard-core supporters of Mme. Mao.

Any official who associated with radicals or even was willing on occasion to work with them is vulnerable. And it is these people, who were somewhere in the middle in the radical-moderate conflict of the past few years, who can act as something of a counterbalance to Hua supporters in the armed forces and at the top of the bureaucracy.

Purging officials who were in the middle would only increase Mr. Hua's already heavy reliance on the hard core of military men and bureaucrats who were instrumental in putting him where he is today.

Although Mr. Hua is a man of proven political skills, he nevertheless came to power without the sort of political base of old supporters and colleagues that requires a couple of decades in national politics to establish.

China's turn at the oil price wheel

By Frederic A. Moritz
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Hong Kong

The new leaders of China must soon make an important decision: how much oil to sell to help finance the modernization they want for their country — and at what price.

With the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) split on the issue of price hikes, China now must decide how low to keep its own prices if it is to boost foreign exchange earnings by increasing petroleum exports to its largest customer, Japan.

The decision could give further clues to just how much the purge of so-called political radicals who opposed exporting Chinese oil has affected the country's foreign trade policy.

Some answers are expected when Chinese officials sit down with representatives of Japanese buyers to discuss a 1977 sales contract. Although a date has not yet been set, Japanese sources expect the talks to be held before the end of the year, probably in Peking.

Not an OPEC member

China is not a member of OPEC. Yet in the past it has generally followed international price standards, partly, it is thought, to avoid offending Middle East countries.

Now, with Indonesia endorsing a 15-percent price hike by July 1 while Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates support a 5-percent increase, the Chinese may have new room for maneuver without clearly undercutting OPEC standards. This is important because China must keep its oil (which is low in sulfur but high in wax content and therefore relatively expensive to refine) competitive in price with Indonesian oil. Indonesia, whose oil is cheaper to refine but more expensive to transport to Japan than Chinese oil, competes with China to supply low-sulfur oil to pollution-conscious Japan.

In the past Chinese advocates of increased oil exports appeared to recognize the need to keep prices low enough to stimulate Japanese demand — and thus help pay for the large amounts of steel and fertilizer imported from Japan. Analysts suggest the Chinese also sought to keep their prices low enough to prevent a revived Japanese interest in oil and gas-development projects with the Soviet Union in Siberia.

Beginning in 1973, Japan was the first major overseas market for Chinese oil. Last year, of an estimated 78 million tons



Taching oil field
Drilling for Chinese oil — while Peking decides how much to charge for it

of oil produced in China, Japan bought 8 million of the 12 million tons exported.

But by the middle of this year the Chinese were telling Japan that no large surplus of oil was available for export. At the same time China ended negotiations with Japan on an agreement to trade Chinese oil for Japanese steel.

Oil policy debated

The apparent cooling of interest in oil exports coincided with the rise of radical influence in Chinese politics after the passing of Premier Chou En-lai last January. The radicals appear to have obstructed the oil-export policy supported by Mr. Chou and former vice-premier Teng Hsiao-ping (who was dismissed in April).

Both men had favored expanded oil exports to finance im-

ports of whole factories from countries like Japan and West Germany. For their part, the radicals wanted Chinese oil saved for domestic use. The import of foreign plants (ended during the Cultural Revolution of the late 1960s but resumed in 1972), they argued, would weaken Chinese self-reliance and produce a privileged class of technical experts.

But since the radicals were purged two months ago, Chinese spokesmen have told visitors that Mr. Chou's strategy of promoting economic growth by exporting minerals and oil will be re-emphasized. There will also be more imports of technology, machinery, and whole plants, they have said.

It is still unclear how much oil China will have available for export next year. In the past few weeks the Chinese press has mentioned production problems at Chinese oil fields and blamed them on interference by the purged radicals.

Chou En-lai fast becoming a national hero

By Frederic A. Moritz
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Hong Kong

Chou En-lai, under fire in his final years from powerful political opponents, is fast becoming a national hero in China posthumously.

Mr. Chou's memory is being invoked by the new leaders of China as a symbol of the dedication, hard work, and balanced judgment that they say the country's future will demand.

This new stature, say analysts of Chinese affairs, represents both a recognition of widespread admiration for Mr. Chou among the Chinese people and a conscious effort to promote the "pragmatic" policies of economic modernization associated with the late premier.

distant figure, highly respected but at times feared for the personal disruptions his unpredictable revolutionary campaigns against bureaucracies could bring.

Mr. Chou was a smooth, gentlemanly, and skillful diplomat who could be tough when necessary but who always displayed an educated refinement. Even though he was a dedicated communist revolutionary, his qualities were those of moderation and shrewdness, which the Chinese have long looked for and admired in their leaders, many analysts agree.

Several journalists and diplomats with long experience in Peking say they think Mr. Chou's popularity equaled or even surpassed that of the late Chairman Mao. Mr. Chou, they say, was an accessible figure to whom people responded with enthusiastic warmth. But, especially in his later years, Chairman Mao was a

band's old role of receiving distinguished foreign visitors with a combination of personal warmth and diplomatic tact.

This honor to Miss Teng, who married Mr. Chou in 1918, also has served to pointedly contrast their long-term relationship with that of Chairman Mao and Chiang Ching-kuo. Both were married several times, and Miss Chiang has been represented in wall posters as a concubine who rose to power scheming to attract the attention of her husband, who is likened to an emperor.

At the same time, Mme. Mao and her supporters are accused of slandering Mr. Chou both before and after his passing. Mme. Mao particularly is accused of slandering by allegedly attacking Mr. Chou in the form of Comfuchs, the ancient scholar now in official disfavor in China.

Jamaica lists a bit more to the left

By Geoffrey Godsell
Overseas news editor of
The Christian Science Monitor

Prime Minister Michael Manley's sweeping confirmation in office in Jamaica general election makes it clear that the incoming Carter administration will have to live with increasingly assertive leftist revolutionary or reformist movements in the Caribbean.

In the Dec. 15 election, Mr. Manley's People's National Party (PNP) won an even bigger share of the seats in Parliament — more than three-quarters of them — than it did when it came to power four years ago.

Mr. Manley's strength comes from his appeal to the mass of Jamaicans — the poor, the unemployed, and those with limited schooling.

It is not a racial appeal, since the population of Jamaica is overwhelmingly black and the opposition Jamaica Labor Party (JLP) and its leader Edward Seaga are black. Yet Mr. Manley's following feels particularly black, in the sense that until he became Prime Minister four years ago most of his supporters saw themselves as outsiders in Jamaican society. Mr. Manley preaches not strict Marxism, but what he calls democratic socialism, tinged with a biblical evangelism. (His supporters call him "Joshua.")

This tension between a black proletariat and a black middle or upper-class elite that inherited power and independence from the departing British is not confined to Jamaica in the English-speaking Caribbean. But it is most apparent in Jamaica because of the size of the is-

land and its population and because it has long been one of the favored tourist havens in winter for Americans, Canadians, and British alike.

Mr. Manley, now confirmed in the Jamaican premiership, continues in the spectrum of leftist Caribbean leaders alongside Fidel Castro of Cuba (the only avowed Communist of the three) and Forbes Burnham of Guyana. Jamaica is geographically close to Cuba, and Mr. Manley's growing friendship with Cuban Premier Castro causes concern to both his middle and upper-class political opponents at home and to many in the United States who have interests in the Caribbean.

Indeed some of the more strident supporters of Mr. Manley in the PNP have repeatedly alleged that Jamaica's current troubles — financial crisis, high unemployment, violence, and absence of tourists — were engineered by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency. The CIA, it was argued by these people, was destabilizing the situation to get rid of Mr. Manley, just as the CIA allegedly "destabilized" the situation in Chile to get rid of the late President Allende.

Mr. Manley himself has said: "The State Department says that they are not interfering with us, and I have to believe it."

If there were allegations from one side that

the CIA was plotting its undoing, from the other — Mr. Seaga and the JLP — came charges that Fidel Castro and Cuba were planning a takeover through Premier Manley. The JLP gets much of its support from the middle and upper-class Jamaican elite which feels



AP photo
Manley: a friendship with Castro

most threatened by Mr. Manley's "democratic socialism."

The facts certainly are that since Mr. Manley became Prime Minister in 1972, relations between Jamaica and Cuba have improved. Mr. Manley has visited Cuba. Five-hundred Jamaicans have gone to Cuba to learn professional skills — mostly in construction — and 230 Cuban construction workers have been building a school in Jamaica for Jamaicans on the Cuban Premier's orders.

The Cuban "threat" may well be exaggerated. But what causes more genuine concern to many is the long-term prospect for democracy in Jamaica if the violence of recent months is not ended. The elections last week were free — but a state of emergency has been in force since June of this year, and over 400 people continue detained without trial. Most of these, but not all, are opposition JLP rather than PNP supporters.

Montoneros promise more terrorism in Argentina

By James Nelson Goodsell
Latin America correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Buenos Aires

"The fascist military are pushing us hard," commented a member of the left-leaning Montoneros guerrilla organization, "but we still have got plenty of axes up our sleeves."

These words were uttered in an interview only a couple of days before a terrorist bomb blew up an auditorium in a defense ministry building here. In the wake of the Dec. 15 blast, the military is likely to step up its campaign against the Montoneros, who claim credit for the bombing that killed 11 persons and wounded another 20.

The Montoneros promise more such incidents. Whether they have the capability to sustain such operations is not clear. But there is a strong feeling here that previously expressed optimism that Argentina's military government has the terrorist problem nearly licked may have been premature.

Only five days before the recent blast, president Jorge Rafael Videla had said in an interview that his government "is very close to final victory" over the leftist terrorists.

If that is so, people here are asking, how was it possible for the Montoneros to plant a bomb in a defense ministry building? Such a feat takes organization and daring.

Commenting on the explosion, the English-language Buenos Aires Herald suggested that "despite earlier such incidents, there are obvious deficiencies in security measures."

There is no doubt here that the military has been having considerable success in its anti-terrorist campaign. The leaders of the Ejercito Revolucionario del Pueblo (ERP), one of the two main terrorist groups, have been killed or are in detention, and its rank and file is largely decimated.

But the Montoneros, the other main group, are still very much in evidence. Their claim of responsibility for the latest blast included a comment that the explosive was placed by the group's new "Ester Norma Arrosto Comandante." Miss Arrosto, a leading Montonero, was shot to death by security forces Dec. 3 after a three-year hunt sparked by her role in the kidnap and assassination of former President Pedro Eugenio Aramburu.

The Montoneros obviously continue to possess a high level of mobility — a fact that belies the government's assertion that, from a security point of view, the terrorist problem is nearly nil.

The Montonero leadership is largely intact, as are its ranks.

The leaders, who claim to want "the end of the fascist government" and "to replace it with a government of the people," say they are at war with the military.

"We will win because the people are with us," one Montonero leader said recently. Most observers dismiss such remarks as rhetoric.

A significant majority of Argentines are simply tired of the terror and violence and, for now at least, lend their support to the government's efforts to root out the guerrillas.

Moreover, despite the continuing Montonero activity, the general feeling in Buenos Aires is that the military has the capability of eliminating the terrorists and that it is only a matter of time before this happens.

New Zealand to increase beef imports to U.S.

By the Associated Press

Wellington, New Zealand

New Zealand will be able to increase its beef exports to the United States by 8.5 million pounds in 1977, Overseas Trade Minister Brian Talboys has announced.

He said New Zealand would enter into a voluntary restraint agreement with the U.S. covering shipment of 288.3 million pounds of beef to the American market in 1977, more than under any previous agreement.



Baboo Heights along Panama Canal
Symbol of 'Yankee imperialism' or test of 'new dialogue' with Latin America?

Panama Canal: Carter's first face-off?

By Daniel Southerland
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Of all the new foreign policy issues facing the new Carter administration, the clock may be running out fastest on the one that has been described as "the most explosive issue in Latin America" — the Panama Canal.

U.S. officials, as well as some nongovernmental experts on the subject, now say that if the pending negotiations between the United States and Panama over the status of the Panama Canal break down, a guerrilla war against that very vulnerable facility is not only quite conceivable but even "probable."

The Panamanian Government's initial reaction to Jimmy Carter's most recent remarks on the issue was that Mr. Carter, during the election campaign, "raised the price" for a new treaty between the U.S. and his country to gain control of the Canal Zone. Some of

Mr. Carter's foreign policy briefs seemed

genuinely surprised that he had taken as apparently hard a line as he did in debate with President Ford, saying that "I would never give up complete control or practical control"

of the zone. Where Mr. Carter will go from

there, no one professes to know. Some of his advisers now stress his willingness to negotiate. But if he sticks to a hard line, Latin American experts predict, there will be trouble.

Military experts say, in the meantime, that one well-conducted commando raid on the 50-mile-long canal could knock it out of business for as long as two years.

According to one estimate by the experts, it would take 100,000 American troops, along with considerable air and naval support, to defend the canal against 10,000 guerrillas. Even with that level of armed force, however, the military could not guarantee the continued operation of the canal. At present the United States has 8,000 to 9,000 servicemen stationed in the area.

Meanwhile, the pressures on the Panama

Governor of Gen. Omar Torrijos Heredia to produce an agreement are likely to intensify rather than diminish. The worsening economic situation in Panama has already contributed more than once to student

Middle East

Israel: why Rabin called for an early election

By Francis Osher
Special correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Tel Aviv, Israel
Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin's surprise move in dissolving his government coalition and advancing general elections from November to spring or early summer is good for Israel — and good for Mr. Rabin's own political position.

That is the assessment of seasoned observers here. The advantages gained are both of an international and internal political nature.

Under Israel's constitutional law, the moment new elections are decided the government must remain in power on a caretaker basis until a new post-election Cabinet is formed. Even if he is defeated on a vote in the Knesset (Parliament), where he no longer commands a majority, Mr. Rabin cannot be toppled from power during this interim period. Thus paradoxically, for the first time since

he became Prime Minister in June, 1974, Mr. Rabin now will have several months of freedom from threats of ministerial resignations and similar pressures. He will be comparatively freer to act than ever before.

Clear to respond

Practically, this will mean that the Israeli Prime Minister will be in a position to respond to any peace moves without the restrictions that hampered him when his Cabinet included three ministers of the strongly nationalistic National Religious Party.

True, defense Minister Shimon Peres and a number of other hawks continue to sit in the government. But, unlike the theologically motivated ministers of the National Religious Party, the hard line of Mr. Peres and his allies is based on security reasoning. And after all, security is something close to Mr. Rabin's heart too.

Thus the new situation might enable Mr. Ra-

bin, in case of successful negotiations at a reconvened Geneva conference or elsewhere, to come before the Israeli electorate with a draft settlement proposal without risking the dissolution of his existing government coalition.

"Meaningful" in this context would call for arrangements enabling open Arab-Israel trade, free movement of tourists, cessation of hostile propaganda and boycotts, and the end of guerrilla activities against Israel.

Mr. Rabin still insists that the problem of the Palestinians has to be solved within the framework of a Jordanian-Palestinian state. But should the forthcoming convention of the Palestine Liberation Organization, scheduled to be held in Cairo next February, cancel those provisions in its charter that call for the destruction of the state of Israel, Mr. Rabin might then soften his stand. It is too early to say whether he would go so far as to agree to a kind of federative Jordanian-Palestinian state, with the Palestinian part consisting of most of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. Much will depend on how genuine Arab peace moves look in Israeli eyes.

Carter meeting sought
However, to foster such a development Mr. Rabin would need strong support from the incoming United States administration and something more substantial than spoken peace initiatives from the Arab side.

An agreement with any of the Arab countries will have to be "filled with meaningful

content," Mr. Rabin's supporters say, if he is to remain in power. Otherwise the risk is that he will be succeeded by a more hawkish government.

Saudi oil decision has a price tag

By John K. Cooley
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Doha, Qatar
Saudi Arabia's refusal to agree to boost world oil prices by 10 percent on Jan. 1 has put price tags attached, both for itself and for the United States.

Delegates of Saudi Arabia's more radical Arab adversaries, and of other OPEC (Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries) states which would not agree to the moderate 6 percent increase of Saudi oil, have come from their conference here muttering about disunity and about Saudi-U.S. "collusion."

Far more important, Saudi Oil Minister Ahmed Yamani now is on record as demanding speedy action by the incoming administration of U.S. President-Elect Carter on the Arab-Israel dispute.

The Saudis, as Sheikh Yamani told both newsmen and other OPEC delegates here, also would like to see much more U.S. understanding in the North-South economic dialogue in Paris for the growingly dramatic plight of the developing countries.

World reaction indicative

World reactions to the split-OPEC price decision — a 10-percent rise, with 5 percent more added automatically next July 1 by 11 of the 13 OPEC members but only 5 percent rise by Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates for all of 1977 — show the everpresent but increasingly visible link between oil and Middle East politics, which U.S. policymakers must face.

Will Israel talk to PLO?

By Francis Osher
Special correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Jerusalem
As Israel faced the prospect of early general elections, the results of an opinion poll published here showed that nearly half of all Israelis would favor peace talks with the Palestine Liberation Organization if the PLO recognized the state of Israel.

The poll, conducted by the Port Institute of Tel Aviv for the newspaper Haaretz, showed 47.5 percent in favor of talks with the PLO and 37.4 against. The rest were undecided.

The survey was taken before the present Cabinet crisis. But it points to a trend within the public that has not been lost on the government.

Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin told the Knesset (Parliament) last Monday that he was recommending early elections. Now only the date remains to be decided.

Israel's readiness for negotiations for a peace settlement will be one of the major issues in the election campaign.

Negotiations imply cession of territory by Israel. The diehard National Religious Party (NRP), which Mr. Rabin has dismissed from

sure on Israel, as the Saudis hope, to admit Palestinians to the Geneva peace talks or to move out of occupied Arab territory.

This skepticism was expressed in acid terms by Iraqi Oil Minister Tayib Abd al-Karim, who had earlier advocated a 28 percent oil price increase to "partially compensate" for inflation in the prices of imported Western goods.

On the internal political front Mr. Rabin for the first time has succeeded in demonstrating that he is the boss of the Labor Party. This, his associates hope, may deter Defense Minister Peres from putting up his own candidacy for the premiership at the Labor Party convention in February. However, friends of Mr. Peres seem determined to challenge Mr. Rabin's leadership regardless of the Prime Minister's latest move.

Saudi position clear
Mr. Yamani made it clear that the Saudi desire was not to impede the somewhat slow recovery of the world economy.

On the Arab-Israel conflict, Mr. Yamani said, "We are noticing some encouraging signs, and I hope these are valid. If there were lack of appreciation of the Arab position in the near future, then the political incentive for the Saudis to continue being moderate on oil prices will be gone."

Other Arab OPEC delegates explained privately that they were skeptical that the Carter administration would be prepared to put pres-

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© 1977 The Christian Science Publishing Society

Printed in U.S.A. ISSN 0882-192X

Postage paid at Boston, MA, and at additional mailing offices

Second class postage paid at New York, NY, and at additional mailing offices

Published weekly except for two issues in December and January

Subscription rates: \$12.00 per year, \$1.00 per issue

Single copy \$1.00

Subscriptions sent to foreign countries \$15.00 per year

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Tabgha Bay, the spot at which some believe Jesus breakfasted with his disciples after the Resurrection

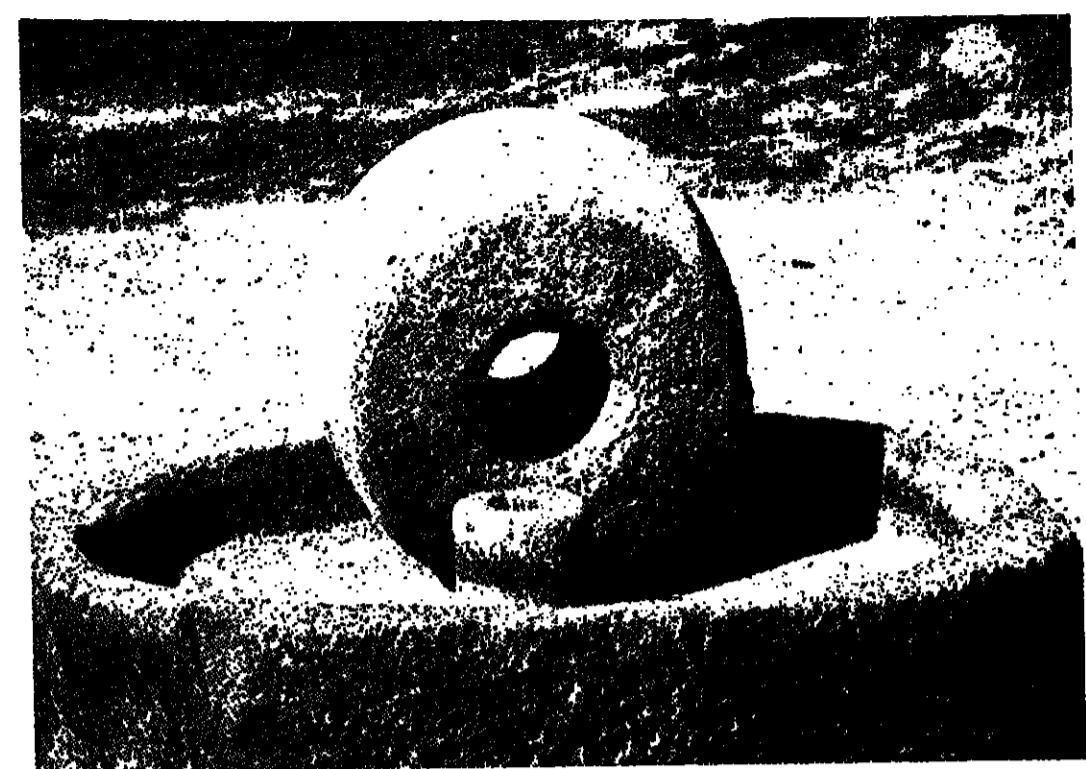


"St. Peter's fish" from the Sea of Galilee

Bread of Tiberias

"And Jesus returned in the power of the Spirit to Galilee: and there went out a fame of him through all the region round about. And he taught in their synagogues, being glorified all."

Luke 4:14, 15



An olive press at Capernaum



THE LAND OF JESUS Galilee

By Gordon N. Converse
Chief photographer of
The Christian Science Monitor

Mark records (Chapter 1:16-18) that it was when Jesus, walking by the sea of Galilee, saw Simon Peter and his brother Andrew "casting a net into the sea" that he called them to become "fishers of men." Today "St. Peter's fish" are a staple in Galilee. A fisherman (left) returns to Tiberias at dawn with a night's catch.



Ruins of the synagogue at Capernaum, which may be on the site of the one in which Jesus preached

The Sea of Galilee, also known as Lake Tiberias, Lake Kinnereth, and Lake Gennesaret, is the largest body of fresh water in the Holy Land. One's first view of it from the pastoral highlands above is likely to be startling; the lake nestles 686 feet below sea level.

In the time of Jesus there were a great many towns and villages by the lake, especially on its western shores. But Tiberias, the most important town today, is little mentioned in the Gospels.

It was in Capernaum, at the northern end of the lake, that Jesus did much of his preaching and remarkable healing work. On the Galilean shores nearby, many believe, he fed the multitude, on the hills above the city, preached the Sermon on the Mount, and in the local synagogues healed and taught through simple parables.

His parables were so often related to the land and lives of the Galileans that today one can sense a special closeness to the Gospels here.

people

Interview with Indira Gandhi's cousin

India: 'a dictatorship — comparable to Hitler's Germany'

By Stewart Dill McBride
Staff writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Cambridge, Mass.
Nayantara Sahgal projects the strong but gentle presence so often associated with her uncle, the late Jawaharlal Nehru, India's first Prime Minister. But these days, the well-known Indian political journalist and novelist loses her patience when the subject turns to her country's retreat from democracy and the authoritarian regime of her cousin, Indira Gandhi, the present Prime Minister.

Mrs. Sahgal, who is emerging as one of the Indian Government's most outspoken critics, said in an interview here with the Monitor, that her homeland had become a "dictatorship ... comparable to Hitler's Germany."

"If you no longer have an avenue to disagree with government, if you can be put into jail for criticizing the government, if all your property can be confiscated, if your taxes can be raised as reparation for what you say, whatever you call it, an 'emergency' or the 'rise of fascism,' it is all the same."

"I think you can live very well and peacefully in India today if you keep your mouth shut. But that is, after all, not the way people who live by ideas can live," she continued.

Mrs. Sahgal is among the hundreds of Indians who have left their homeland since June, 1975, when Mrs. Gandhi declared a national emergency and subsequently asked Parliament to rewrite portions of the Constitution to bolster her own political power. Imprisoned thousands of her political opponents without trial, and imposed strict news censorship. This year as Prime Minister she has twice postponed the nation's general elections.

Arrived in U.S. last May

Mrs. Sahgal arrived last May in the U.S., where she has been a visiting research associate at the Radcliffe Institute and was putting the final touches on "a book about Mrs. Gandhi's emerging political style," when interviewed.

Mrs. Sahgal, already the author of some seven books (including "Prison and Chocolate Cake," the story of her childhood and India's struggle for independence), moved on the Southern Methodist University in Dallas, Texas, at the end of November where she is teaching a six-month creative writing course.

Her plans after that are indefinite. Criticism of Mrs. Gandhi from Mrs. Sahgal's side of the family is nothing new. In October Mrs. Sahgal's mother, Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit (Nehru's sister), told the New York Times, in an interview in India, that she was "profoundly troubled" with the direction Mrs. Gandhi was taking. Mrs. Pandit, who served as India's ambassador to the U.S. and Soviet Union and was the first woman president of the United Nations General Assembly, said:



By Barth J. Falkenberg, staff photographer
Nayantara Sahgal

'You can live very well in India today if you keep your mouth shut'

"It is far more repressive today, in many ways, than it was under the British."

Now 76 years old and retired, Mrs. Pandit has avoided arrest largely because of her birthright and her previous political prominence. Mrs. Sahgal has no such protection and doubts whether she could return at this time without being arrested. Even in Cambridge, her activities were monitored by the Indian Government, she said.

Regime called 'artificial'

Mrs. Sahgal believes that the present authoritarian regime is "an artificial one," wholly apart from the Indian tradition of political diversity and tolerance. She maintains it is a product of Mrs. Gandhi's own personal weakness.

Mrs. Gandhi declared the "emergency" a few weeks after the High Court in her home

Pandit and her daughter, Nayantara Sahgal, lived in the same small house with Nehru and his daughter Indira Gandhi. "My mother and father lived with my uncle [Nehru] in the same home . . . they were all in and out of jail. It was that kind of home, completely involved in the national movement," says Mrs. Sahgal.

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So you want to be a rock 'n' roll star

By Madona McKenzie

Boston
"So you want to be a rock 'n' roll star, then listen now to what I say. First get an electric guitar . . . and a synthesizer, and a backup vocal group, a manager, a gimmick."

Making it in the pop-music world is a little more complicated than when the Byrds were singing about rock 'n' roll stardom in the '60s. More and more the pressure these days is to "make a record," and a hit record at that.

To do this, one needs to be signed by a record company, and to do that one has to be heard by someone like Larry Utal, the man who among other things discovered singer Barry Manilow and turned Bell Records into a million-dollar operation. Mr. Utal has recently started his own record company. His aim: "to be bigger than Bell, of course," he laughs.

Larry Utal is quick to explain that he is not a record producer. "I'm not the guy who goes into the studio and produces the record. I hire the guy who does that." You could call him a record director as he is the man that gets everyone — artists, engineers, etc. — together to produce the final product, a record. He also takes part in the handling, or packaging, of the artist.

"Packaging is very important," he explains. "Making sure the recording has a high standard of quality, the timing on when the album is released, the promotional graphics as well as the artwork on the album cover, it all counts. Of course, a well-packaged, no-talent won't go far." On the other hand, Mr. Utal avers that "a talented person usually presented or unmanaged can get lost in the shuffle."

Mrs. Sahgal says rumors that Sanjay now is controlling his mother from behind the scenes are "quite possible." But it is not as simple as that. While Mrs. Gandhi poses as the radical to satisfy demands for change, he [Sanjay] is able to keep business and industry happy because of his well-known anti-Communist views," she says. Mrs. Gandhi's alliance with India's Communist Party, as well as her friendship with the Soviets, is a bond "not of ideology, but of political opportunism," says Mrs. Sahgal.

Mrs. Sahgal is quick to stress India's previously unique position in Asia as the world's most populous democracy. "We took the road less traveled by. We achieved our freedom [from the British] without violence. It was fought in the open. There was never an element of hatred or conspiracy. We arrived at independence without hatred."

"India has everything to go against democracy, particularly the large portions of its people who cannot read. But we will make it a democracy by giving it our dedication. We shall make something where it is not," says Mr. Utal.

He says he signs all his recording artists by using his instinct. ("I rely heavily on it, and so far, it's worked.") But to be heard by Larry Utal or just about anyone else in a similar position, one has to make a tape and make the rounds to all the record companies. The idea is that simply, by the law of averages, someone will hear it. "Unless a group has been specific

really recommended to me by someone I trust, I won't go to a club to hear a new act," he says.

The tape, he advises, had better be of good quality: "professional sounding". For him original material is always interesting, but far from essential.

Now let it sound as though no one could ever discover going this route, there is a recent story of a group called the Walter Murphy Band, newly signed by Utal. They have a million-selling record on the charts called "A Night of Beethoven," which was a disco version of the opening of Beethoven's Fifth Symphony.

"How did they get to Larry?" They dropped off a tape. They also left one at about every other studio in town. Some of the record companies never even listened to it. Fortunately for me, I did." Utal now is working with the group on a new album, which includes a funky rendition of "The Flight of the Bumblebee" by Rimsky-Korsakoff.

Despite the grim picture she paints, Mrs. Sahgal says she still holds hope for the return of democracy. She recalls the bittersweet words of her uncle, Nehru, on the death of Mahatma Gandhi: "...the light has gone out of our lives, and there is darkness everywhere . . . but this light shall return to shine for more than a thousand years."

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about the kind of investigation he feels needs to be done to trace their possible hazards.

Dr. Haast has been asked to recommend action to be taken under provisions of the toxic substances control law passed this year by Congress. He is urging that research to trace the full history of chemicals in the environment be given high priority.

He adds that he does not want to alarm the

public in saying that he knows of no immediate threat of direct poisoning. But he feels people must awaken to the fact that harmless chemicals can turn into poisons that, even in low concentrations, might have chronic harmful effects.

Both Drs. Haast and Singh point out that people release these chemicals freely partly because even experts thought such pollution would quickly disappear. Dr. Singh now doubts this.

He illustrates the point with his work on phosgene, which he described in a paper published in the December 2 issue of Nature.

Taking data at several urban and suburban points in California, he found significant amounts of poisonous phosgene which tended to persist. Even a heavy overnight rain removed only 20 percent of it at one location. It seems clear that phosgene is removed only slowly from the atmosphere," he concludes.

Dr. Singh notes that the dry cleaning chemicals that react in the atmosphere to form phosgene are produced globally in amounts of some 1.5 million tons annually, as of 1975. About half of this is made and used in the United States. "However," he explains, "these chemicals are used all over the place. It really is a worldwide problem."

As he studies the fates of these various chemicals, Dr. Singh finds the chemistry of air pollution to be far more complex than believed. Halocarbons, thought too ephemeral to reach great heights, in his opinion, probably do get into the stratosphere. Some of them could destroy ozone, which screens out solar ultraviolet rays.

While he thinks the evidence linking spray can propellants with ozone destruction still holds, Dr. Singh says that previous theories of how these and other chemicals interact in air now seem to him oversimplified and obsolete.

Right now, EPA is concerned about some 700 chemicals. However, Dr. Haast says he lacks authority to do the kind of investigation

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home

Put it on wheels and away it goes

By Marilyn Hoffman
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York
Slide it under. Push it up. Draw it up. Pull it to another room.

Mobility for furniture is the demand of many households today. Casters, which can be added by anyone, any time, provide the answer. They swivel easily and move freely in any direction to make furniture more flexible in use, and therefore more practical. Easily movable furniture makes housework and entertaining easier and adds to the convenience and pleasure of everyday living.

Casters can be added to coffee tables, bedside tables, cribs, children's furniture, sofas, occasional and upholstered chairs, sewing machines, footstools, cabinets, TV stands, dressers, record cabinets, planters, wood boxes, bookcases, or whatever.

Discuss your needs with any friendly salesman at a good hardware store. Before making the selection, consider the size of the caster in proportion to the size of the furniture to which it will be attached, and the degree of mobility desired. There is a selection guide on each box.

Select casters, too, for the type of floor on which they will be used. Metal tread casters move best on carpets. Rubber tread casters are best for hardwood and tile floors. Thermoplastic casters can be used on both carpet and some hard surface floors. And these come in different colors such as beige, brown, frost white, and black. Metal casters come in several finishes, such as satin chrome, bright chrome, bright brass, satin brass, antique copper.

One clever father has constructed an unusual seating area along one wall of the basement playroom. He used two old flat doors as the base for two slab cushions of foam rubber slipcovered with cotton corduroy in bright red. The door-cushions were suspended on two-inch-by-four-inch black legs. The open area beneath was considered the toy "garage." But to make the toys easily accessible, and for quick order and organizing, the father built a series of wood box bins and set them on casters. These can be easily rolled in and out of the storage garage. That way the games, blocks, books, dolls, and toy cars are kept separated. And the children can do a quick cleanup on short notice of the playroom when mother sounds the alert. (top sketch).

Another father, in an effort to provide sleeping space for his young daughter's overnight guests, fashioned a plywood trundle bed to slide under his youngster's four-poster bed. It is a simple box, big enough to encase a single foam rubber mattress, mounted on casters.

A lower left are wooden crates, mounted on casters, to store logs for the fireplace and to house barbecue equipment and a barbecue grille. Such rolling crates also make good toy boxes.

Heavy plants need moving around from patio or terrace back to hallway or living room and what's more help than a planter, or planter platform, on casters?

One homemaker bought a series of unfinished Parsons ta-



Sketches by Ann Matthews

Provide household mobility with casters on everything from tables to planters'

bles in various sizes, mounted them on casters, lacquered them white, and now uses them for a variety of purposes — serving tea as shown here (middle left), to hold plants in front of a window, as a behind-the-sofa table which must also sometimes double for supper buffets.

The point to remember is that casters can add as much as two inches to the height of a piece. The helpful hardware man can help you figure out instructions on the package and advise on the best type of caster for the weight it must sustain, and the type of floor on which it will be used.

The ultimate in hors d'oeuvres

A fancy spread for the holiday table

By a staff writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

Pâté has been described as the ultimate in hors d'oeuvres, a luxurious cold meat loaf, or a fancy liver spread. Whatever the definition, pâté should be part of the holiday scene. It's special — like the season.

Pâté is often made with a combination of ground meats and pork fat; it can also be made with bratwurst, or liver sausage, which is already ground and blended with herbs and spices. It is a tasty time-saver for preparing pâté and its companion, too.

Perhaps your choice is toast cup tartlets filled with a quick combination of liver sausage, sour cream, and seasoning.

For a more decorative presentation, a pâté can be molded with beet consomme, olives, and hard-cooked eggs. It's firm yet spreadable.

If you're adventurous, take the time to prepare the most elegant of all — pâté en croute. A layered filling of ground meats, cooked chicken strips and herbs is wrapped in a flaky crescent roll dough before baking. The baked

pâté is chilled overnight before slicing. This version is best served on plates.

Pâté en croute

1 tablespoon (1 envelope) unflavored gelatin
1 (16-ounce) can beef consomme
1 hard-cooked egg, shelled and sliced
6 pimento-stuffed olives, sliced
½ pound (8 ounces) liverwurst
3 tablespoons finely chopped green onion
1 teaspoon fresh lemon juice
½ teaspoon grated lemon rind
Dash liquid red pepper seasoning

Soften gelatin in ½ cup of the consomme in a small saucepan. Heat and stir over medium heat until gelatin is dissolved; add remaining consomme. Pour into a measuring cup. Pour ½ cup consomme mixture into 2-cup mold which has been placed in a bowl of ice and water. Swirl gently until rest of hot gelatin holds up inside mold.

Arrange center egg slices and ½ to 10 of the olive slices on bottom, and part way up sides. Spoon ½ cup consomme mixture over decorative



Three festive spreads for company
add remaining ingredients, stirring until blended. Spoon about 1 teaspoon braunschweiger mixture into each tart. Refrigerate until serving time. Garnish with chopped parsley or paprika. Makes 12.

financial

France spurs businessmen to pursue foreign trade

With several decades of European business working behind him, Philip Whitcomb looks at how France is fighting its current economic malaise. Second in a two-part series.

By Philip W. Whitcomb
Special correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Paris French Government economists see the resistance of medium and small businesses to compete aggressively for foreign trade as a basic cause of France's shortfall in exports.

These firms are the cautious majority of the 13 million registered businesses in France. Most of them are family owned.

The government has been working hard to stimulate and aid these potential exporters. Efforts to set up export groups have been persistent and include the following advisory organizations:

• The French Center for Foreign Trade in Paris and its 14 provincial branches provide information and aid in establishing contacts everywhere abroad.

• The French Insurance Company for Foreign Trade, also a Paris-based government agency, with seven provincial branches provides protection for exporters.

• The French Banks for Foreign Trade, with provincial offices, arrange export financing.

• The government's Institute of Industrial Development (IDI) guides firms that are in difficulties though basically sound and if necessary buys shares in a firm to provide capital.

The latest in the series of government efforts, however, is taking a more psychological route.

• The reassuring aspect is historical. The franc has been devalued more than 20 times since 1914 and, valued by the contemporary dollars of that year and of 1976, has shrunk to less than one-fiftieth of its 1914 value.

But the physical resources of France still exceed those of any other European country.

Its individual scientists and technicians are unsurpassed. Its workers are almost unanimously devoted to their work, and work well.

The official motto of the City of Paris may well be applied to all of France. Freely translated, it reads, "Rocks about a bit, but never sinks."



By Gordon N. Conner, chief photographer

Brimming harvest bins line Argentina's Rio de la Plata

Why steaks aren't quite as thick in Argentina

By James Nelson Goodsell
Latin America correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Buenos Aires If wheat and corn prices were higher, Argentina's economic prospects would be looking better.

But the world price on most grains is down sharply just when Argentina is likely to have its biggest wheat crop ever.

The harvest under way is expected to yield 12 million tons. It could go to 14 million if conditions continue as favorable as they were in the first two weeks of the harvest.

When this crop was sown, the world market price for wheat was around \$140 a ton; now it is about \$95 owing to a worldwide glut in the grain.

For Argentina, this means less foreign earnings, a continuing high treasury deficit, and little tax relief in the year ahead, despite the strenuous efforts of Economy Minister José Alfredo Martínez de Hoz to bring some order out of the economic chaos he inherited last March. That was when the Argentine military seized power and removed President María Estela Martínez de Perón.

Dr. Martínez de Hoz has accomplished a great deal in the past eight months, bringing the economy back from near-collapse.

• A slowing of the inflation rate from a whopping 800 percent per year to one of about 150 percent. The 1977 rate may be held to 120 percent.

• A move out of recession, which in the first quarter of the year was a 3.6 percent decrease in gross domestic product, to a slight increase for the final quarter, as well as a cut-in the federal budget deficit from 13 to 5 percent.

• A significant improvement in the foreign debt picture — from defaulting on loans in early 1976 to a situation now that Dr. Martínez de Hoz calls "perfectly in order."

All this should be good for Argentines. But the average worker, the man on the street, the small farmer, has yet to see the results in his own life. To slow the inflation rate, Dr. Martínez de Hoz adopted an austerity policy, including wage freezes that have been lifted only slightly on two occasions, in July and September, to permit slight pay boosts.

A third increase, likely to total something between 15 and 20 percent, is due in early January.

In a broad-ranging interview, Dr. Martínez de Hoz admitted that the crunch in his program hits the average wage earner, who has a difficult time recognizing the improving economic picture when his own pay envelope does not stretch so far as it used to. He becomes rather cynical, particularly as he hears about the tremendous grain harvest expected this year.

BUSINESS HIGHLIGHT

Irish woo Merrill Lynch

Dublin

The Republic of Ireland hopes to attract the world's largest stockbroking firm, Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner, and Smith of New York to set up new headquarters here.

Merrill Lynch International has taken no decision yet on the possibility of going Irish. But this decision may be swayed by the Irish Government's hint of extending tax exemption to cover service industries' export profits as well as those from manufacturing.

Merrill Lynch could bring 700 well-paid jobs to Ireland. As well, Ireland hopes the thundering herd could lead a rush of financial institutions and money into a country which loudly welcomes outside investment — and just as loudly dissociates itself from nationalization schemes currently driving money away from neighboring Britain.

INTERNATIONAL HIGHLIGHT

Water drive pays off

London

British environmentalists are very happy about one aspect of last summer's severe drought: water conservation campaign's results. The campaign resulted in permanent conservation of certain water supplies. During the crisis, many industries installed recycling equipment so that untreated cooling water could be used over again. Use of this emergency measure has encouraged these plants to continue and even expand the recycling process. Water-agency officials in several areas report reduced industrial consumption of 15 percent or more.

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sports



The men were left out in the cold as Sports Illustrated chose Chris Evert (left) for its 1976 top athlete award and specially cited six other women.

The others (left to right): top row — Dorothy Hamill, Rosi Mittermaier, Nadia Comaneci; bottom row — Judy Rankin, Sheila Young, Kornelia Ender

Chris Evert win sends Bruce Jenner to the showers

By Ross Atkin
Sports writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

Just when a lot of people were expecting to see Olympic decathlon champion Bruce Jenner splashed across the cover of Sports Illustrated, the magazine's editors have thrown readers off-balance with an unexpected change-up. Jenner not only lost out in SI's athlete of the year sweepstakes, he didn't even make the final heat.

Instead, Chris Evert was made "Sportswoman of the Year" and six other outstanding women athletes were named honorable mention members of "Evert's court." They are Rosi Mittermaier, Sheila Young, Dorothy Hamill, Kornelia Ender, Nadia Comaneci, and Judy Rankin. There were several men candidates — Jenner, Tony Dorsett, Joe Morgan, Julius Erving, and Jack Nicklaus — but they essentially were passed over in the special year-end issue.

As to why the more traditional "Sportsman" award was shelved for at least another 12 months, Jane Glickchrist, SI's press information

director, said, "Our editors thought it was a great year for men, but a spectacular one for women."

"Actually Chris is our Athlete of the Year. We just don't call it that because the award is for more than just winning," Evert, fittingly enough, was also recognized for "the quality and grace under pressure — of greater athletic effort and the manner of her striving."

Glickchrist diplomatically explained that citing six women in addition to Evert did not necessarily mean that Jenner and his male compatriots finished lower in the pecking order. "We don't have first runners-up like they do in the Miss America contest," she said.

Actually, it seems, Evert's selection would have had greater impact if the Jenners, Dorsets, etc., had not been given such fleeting attention.

Such a strong case can be made for choosing Jenner, for example, that glossing over his gold medal performance at Montreal makes it appear he was written off along with all other male candidates. According to Glickchrist, though, that is not the case. She says Evert

was in head-to-head competition with "The World's Greatest Athlete," even if it doesn't look that way to some observers.

For the record, the editors of SI deemed Evert's domination of women's tennis over the last three years — her tenacity, consistency and grace under pressure — of greater athletic impact than . . .

• Bruce Jenner's record-setting Olympic decathlon triumph, in which he impersonated a blond man by running the 100 meters in 10.94, high jumping 6ft. 8in., and pole vaulting 15-9 — not to mention solid efforts in seven other events.

• Joe Morgan's back-to-back selection as the most valuable player in baseball's National League. The epitome of the all-around player, Morgan has been the statistical superior of teammate Pete Rose, SI's 1976 "Sportsman."

• Tony Dorsett's ground-gaining odyssey with the top-ranked University of Pittsburgh football team. "T.D." not only became the first player to gain 6,000 yards in a career, he waltzed away with the coveted Heisman

Trophy and turned a dilapidated program around.

So these were the leading men Evert had to hurdle en route to Sports Illustrated's cover, her first solo on the front. Twice before she shared the spotlight with former beau Jimmy Connors.

Chris posed for the picture last month in London, donning a copy of the Victorian dress Maude Watson wore in winning Wimbledon in 1884. The mood is "you've come a long way, baby," which of course, is the rallying cry of a major women's tennis sponsor.

SI actually took its first big step toward "liberating" the publication when in 1972 Billie Jean King was named Sportswoman and UCLA basketball coach John Wooden Sportsman of this year. Such dual recognition, publisher Jack Meyers noted, was "not likely to be repeated." It hasn't been.

Auto racing champion Jackie Stewart earned the honor in 1973, Muhammad Ali in 1974, and Rose last year.

Through the years, a number of women might have been in contention if chauvinistic barriers had not stood in their way. Among the names which most readily come to mind are Wilma Rudolph, Mickey Wright, and Althea Gibson.

Rudolph was the long-striding sprinter who became the first American woman to win three Olympic track and field gold medals at Rome in 1960. Wright, who is credited with ushering in a new era in women's golf, led the LPGA tour five consecutive years. Gibson, the first black to achieve prominence on the tennis court, swept the Wimbledon and U.S. Open titles in 1977.

With more and more women seriously competing in athletics, and greater press recognition extended to those who do, 1976 saw a strong contingent of females glitter on the international sports scene.

Rosie Mittermaier of West Germany came within .11 second of becoming the first woman ever to win all three Olympic Alpine skiing events.

Sheila Young, a world-class cyclist and speed skater, became the first American to win three medals at the winter Olympics, coping a gold in the 500 meters, a silver in the 1,500, and a bronze in the 1,000. She also upset the defending champion in gaining her second world sprint (cycling) title.

Dorothy Hamill emerged as the queen of figure skating, winning the Olympic gold medal and then signing a \$2 million contract with ice Capades.

Judy Rankin pocketed more than \$100,000 on the women's golf tour, thus becoming the first player to break that milestone.

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Soviet skaters hardly get a chance to warm their feet

By Vernon A. Ragatz
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Figure skating is a way of life for the World and Olympic Pairs Champions Irina Rodnina and Alexander Zaitsev.

When not training or competing, the Soviet skaters perform in exhibitions which leave audiences shouting for more.

The couple recently had five guest performances in Ottawa at Skate-Canada, an international invitational competition which drew skaters from 11 countries. Rodnina and Zaitsev spoke with reporters one evening in an unusually relaxed and light-hearted mood.

Irina has won eight World titles and two Olympic gold medals during some 20 years of skating. She started on blades at the age of eight when her mother took her to a local Moscow rink where an instructor took her over and said, "We'll see what we can do."

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held at the Broadmoor resort in Colorado Springs.

Together, the couple has won four Worlds and an Olympic gold medal. In spite of such an impressive record, they have no immediate plans to retire. "We'll skate until we're exhausted," Irina said with a laugh.

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What would Irina and Sasha like to do when they eventually stop competing? That remains to be seen, but whatever it will definitely relate to skating.

—Sasha

Sheila Young, a world-class cyclist and speed skater, became the first American to win three medals at the winter Olympics, coping a gold in the 500 meters, a silver in the 1,500, and a bronze in the 1,000. She also upset the defending champion in gaining her second world sprint (cycling) title.

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arts/books

Truffaut: Filmmaker to the world

By David Sterritt

New York
I asked the hotel switchboard operator for Mr. Truffaut's suite. "Truffaut?" she asked. I said that was close enough. "Francis?" she continued. "That's the one, I told her."

Francis Truffaut hasn't yet become a household word in the grand style, like his hero, Alfred Hitchcock. But he has been traveling in that direction for a couple of decades, turning out some of the world's best-loved films from "Shoot the Piano Player" to "Day for Night," from "Jules and Jim" to this year's "Small Change."

And now he's about to become a movie star, in the country that invented movie stars! His latest project is a major role in "Close Encounters of the Third Kind," a science-fiction epic from Hollywood's Steven ("Jaws") Spielberg. It marks Truffaut's first performance, in America or anywhere else, in a film by another filmmaker.

Totally trusting'

Columbia Pictures has lowered an unusual veil of secrecy over the \$15 million "Close Encounters," so I ask Truffaut if there is anything he can reveal about his part in it. "I play a French scientist who is interested in flying saucers," comes the answer. "That's not just all I can tell you, it's all I know!"

It turns out that Truffaut took the attitude of "totally trusting" his American director. He read the script only once, many weeks before shooting began; never asked Spielberg about major changes made later; never even watched the daily footage, because he didn't want to be frustrated by his lack of control over the film. "So I'll be the first one to be surprised when I see the picture," he smiles.

Truffaut points out that "Close Encounters" is costing 10 times the amount of his own sci-fi effort, "Fahrenheit 451." But he has no ambitions to make a big-budget picture himself. "I think I am not a showman," he muses. "I'm interested in characters. I came to understand a great deal about myself while working on the Spielberg picture."

"If I was filming us now," he says, with a sweeping gesture that includes him, his interviewer, and his translator, "I would put us against the wall and show what we were saying to each other. But Spielberg would put



Between scenes of his film 'Small Change,' Truffaut watches one of the Deluca brothers test a camera rangefinder

the actors against a window, and behind the window he'd have helicopters flying around.

The important thing is that he does it admirably well. When you make a picture for \$15 million, the important thing is that you age all those years of reflected on the screen."

I picked easy things'

Truffaut feels that many of today's under-30 directors are better at this sort of thing than their predecessors a decade or so ago.

As for himself, "Even as an actor, when I created my own pictures, I picked very easy things that I could do. I said that I could only play myself. Whereas Spielberg forced me to do things I didn't think I could..."

In his latest picture, the child-poem "Small Change," Truffaut coaxed heady performances from a cast consisting largely of children. The movie centers on the idea that children live in a sort of "state of grace," and that a difficult childhood can pay off by making a person stronger in later life. Truffaut's own childhood was very rocky, as his highly personal first film — "The 400 Blows" — demonstrates.

Adventure with a child

"All the episodes in 'Small Change' illustrate the idea that children are very resilient," the director says. "Sentimentally, one is tremen-

dously moved by the troubles of children; but in reality children are better equipped than adults to undergo these ordeals."

As Truffaut sees it, a child on-screen becomes the representation of all children. Thus, when dealing with children, "you don't need a very complicated script. Often the behavior of an adult on-screen can be boring — he goes into a shop, makes a phone call, buys something. You say, this is a documentary, a real bore. But if a child does the same thing, every action becomes an adventure; one feels this might be the first time he's done these things. . . . Also, one compares things with one's own childhood, so every particular action acquires a symbolic meaning."

"It's a strange phenomenon. One might say that with a child nothing is documentary — everything is vibrant. . . . Even when one is shooting a film, one is constantly surprised when working with children. When you shoot with a child, you are witnessing his discovery of cinema. . . ."

Truffaut likes the idea of children's "resilience" because of his continuing concern with the theme of survival — the theme that he sees at the root of all his work, as well as in much superior cinema from Charlie Chaplin shorts to the antiwar "Johnny Got His Gun," which he admires immensely.

Yet Truffaut has always handled the subject of survival with a delicate and often gentle touch. "This is probably because of the strength of cinema," he says. "I am afraid of abusive cinema. Cinema can create a very strong emotion simply by showing a person slap someone. I feel very strong emotions in a Hitchcock film where someone merely says something cruel.

"That's why I get angry when I see a picture where a person kicks someone in the stomach. People who film things that are too violent are people who don't know how to film . . . whereas a Hitchcock works with very few elements, he really feels things. It's the same in conversation. When people are very violent in defending a thesis, this violence is aimed at convincing themselves. Someone who is genuinely convinced speaks softly."

As 2000 nears

Truffaut speaks with his usual softness as he explains his theory that today's violent cinema is a reflection of today's society, which is becoming increasingly unsettled as the year 2000 approaches. Too many people see the year 2000 as an end, says the filmmaker, rather than a beginning.

This makes Truffaut feel a special responsibility as an artist. "The more people around us show irresponsible behavior, the more responsible I have to be. . . . I must reprimand many artists for pretending they don't care about life, when in fact they care about it enormously. . . . They pretend because of snobism, and a certain mental confusion. They feel that if they admitted their love of life, it would imply an acceptance of the society in which they live. . . ."

"I don't mean to cheat or to pretend that life is more beautiful than it is. . . . But in this great arena of contestation that one has today, there can be a difference between criticisms directed against society and one's feeling toward life. . . . We must look beyond the end of the century, we must work toward the year 2003 or 2004. . . . I would never indicate on screen that I shared the suicidal attitude of many people today. It's a question of responsibility. . . . and I love life. . . ."

Finally, Mack Smith challenges the generally accepted myth that Fascist imperialism was relatively mild. The British scholar presents a detailed and vivid account of Fascist airfields committed in Libya and Ethiopia. Mussolini himself stated that he would rather have Italy hated than loved.

Mack Smith clearly analyzes the close relationship between Fascist foreign and domestic policies. War and imperialism were the raison d'être of Italian Fascism and Mussolini's foreign policy was closely intertwined with his domestic programs. "As soon as his domestic authority was unquestioned," Mack Smith points out, "he turned more and more to foreign affairs, partly as a means of extending his powers still further." Italy's everyday life was punctuated by militaristic slogans emphasizing domestic programs like the "battle of the Wheat." War was the ultimate purpose of Fas-

Mussolini and Fascism: destroying the myths

Mussolini's Roman Empire, by Denis Mack Smith. New York: The Viking Press. \$22 pp. \$11.95. London: Longman, £7.50.

By William Gaillard

In "Mussolini's Roman Empire" British historian Denis Mack Smith not only gives us the best account to date in the English language of Mussolini's imperial projects, but makes an important contribution to the destruction of major myths surrounding Italian Fascism.

The first myth Mack Smith attacks is the legend of the accidental character of Italian involvement in World War II. Many former supporters of Fascism in Italy and abroad, have often contended that if it had not been for the Duce's mistake of entering the war as a junior partner of Hitler, the Fascist regime itself would be regarded today as a firm and efficient system of government.

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olini himself, whose preference for deceit and mediocrity was aggravated beyond repair by fundamental mistakes of policy. From 1936 onward he moved increasingly towards a situation where he was provoking the enmity of two of the most powerful nations in the world, and yet, though foreign policy was altered in the direction of war, surprisingly little change was made in military potential to meet the deliberately provoked challenge."

Mack Smith rightly emphasizes the role played by Mussolini in formulating and directing Fascist foreign policy. He powerfully depicts the tragedy of a man prisoner of his dreams, plagued by complexes of inferiority, who finally believed in his own propaganda. Mussolini saw in the mid-1930s a bloodthirsty Italy, a warlike nation that would rather live "one day as a lion, than a hundred days as a sheep." In reality the Italian population was at best indifferent to the Duce's wild conquests and imperial dreams.

This work is a welcome contribution to the history of Mussolini's foreign policy. What remains to be written, however, is an account of the social forces behind Fascist foreign policy, an analysis that would provide us with a better understanding of the military-industrial complex that pushed behind the scene for Fascist imperialism.

William Gaillard is a freelance reviewer engaged in political research in Rome.

Does A to Z seating affect how pupils learn?

By Richard Armour
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Claremont, California

You may never have heard of Ziegler's Law, important as it is to education and the teacher-pupil relationship.

Harvey Ziegler was a classmate of mine in first grade all through school. Then we sat in separate ways, and I didn't see Harvey again until we met at a class reunion. I think it was our 40th. I was dead of the faculty of a college then and had written some popular books as well as the unread "publish-or-perish" tomes with which I started. The fact that I can't remember what Harvey did here all those years is proof of the validity of Ziegler's Law. In fact that is what brought up the subject.

"You have accomplished a lot more than I have," Harvey said. "And," he added, "I know why it's a case of Ziegler's Law."

Trying hard to be modest, I denied ever having accomplished much. "Harvey, you've done as much as I have or more," I said. "You're not trying to make me feel good."

"No, I'm not," Harvey said. "You got a better education than I did, and all on account of Ziegler's Law."

"Well, what's Ziegler's Law?" I asked. "And what has it to do with our education?"

Ziegler's Law defined

"All right, I'll tell you," Harvey said. "Ziegler's Law is that education depends on how far you are to the teacher in a classroom. Not of our teachers seated us alphabetically, so they could remember and notice absences later. Since my name began with 'Z,' I always sat in the back row, while you, with a name beginning with 'A,' sat in the front row. I could sit out the window or whisper or pass notes around, but you had to sit up straight and pay attention. No wonder you learned more than I did."

"That's Ziegler's Law," I said. As I thought back to the students in my school

and college classes, I could see the law emerging. Charlotte Adams was a better student than Betty Young, Henry Briggs was a better student than Jim Williams, and so on.

"What do you think?" Harvey asked.

"Maybe there's something to it," I said. "Anyhow, it isn't everyone who has a law named after him. With your Ziegler's Law, what have you accomplished something I haven't?"

I could see Harvey was pleased.

Rectangular seating patterns

I wish I had known about Ziegler's Law before. During the 40 years I taught in colleges and universities, the students in my classes, even in small seminars, sat in parallel rows. There was a rectangular pattern to the seating in the classroom. Bad as my memory for names always has been, I did not require alphabetical seating. I knew the students didn't like it. Harvey Ziegler would have sat in the back row only if he chose to.

But the essential part of Ziegler's Law, that "education depends on how close you are to the teacher in a classroom," has a broader application than to the alphabetical seating that Harvey felt had been a handicap to him.

What I have in mind is that, whether or not the seating is alphabetical, there are ways of bringing the teacher and students closer together. Or if not closer, at least breaking up the formally and rigidly of the classroom. Some teachers, whether in elementary schools, junior high schools, colleges, or graduate schools, already do this. I was too stupid to learn until too late.

Try semicircles

If I could start over, I would have the chairs in my classroom placed not in straight rows but in semicircles, and moved a little closer to one another and up as close to the teacher as possible. As I have said, I know some teachers already do this, and I commend them. But I have recently been into many classrooms, from first grade on up, where there are the same stiff rows I sat in as a student and stood in front of as a teacher. Unless the chairs are



fastened down, I suggest moving them, with Ziegler's Law in mind, into a semicircle or some other and perhaps more imaginative pattern.

I think there is a more informal, intimate feeling in a classroom in which the students are close to one another and grouped around the teacher. There will still be a front row and a back row, but those in the back row will feel more a part of the group than if they close the

old-fashioned back row to avoid notice or because they were seated alphabetically and their name was Williams, Young — or Ziegler.

Maybe Harvey Ziegler failed to get the maximum out of education because he sat so far away from his teachers. But at least he thought of Ziegler's Law, which, if applied inventively, might bring more equality as well as fellowship into the classroom.

Ziegler is the name. Give it a thought.

He refers to the rural Indian population, where dedication to community is of primary importance. Many of them cannot speak the nation's official language, Spanish.

"Through community education, our people are working to improve their homes and methods of agriculture," said a tasseled-hair leader from a small village on the shore of Bolivia's Lake Titicaca. "We're no longer slaves because now we can read and write."

He was addressing the 80 delegates to the first Inter-American workshop on community education, held in August for educators from the United States and seven Latin American countries. Their purpose: to set firsthand what community education was doing to spur school development in one of Latin America's most underdeveloped countries.

The schools have become meeting places for community councils — school advisory groups which in some communities have merged with the tribal councils. They survey the community to identify problems and see what resources are available to solve the problems.

Their needs? More often than not, more schools. In education, these Indians see release for their people from the bondage of slavery that has been their lifestyle for over 200 years.

Col. Waldo Bernal Pereira, Bolivia's Minister of Education, is pleased with the way "each community is raising its own standard of living through this project." He says it is a way to "break the structured ruralism that has been holding us back," while "saving the basic principles of our country."

During the second week of the workshop, delegates from 14 U.S. states, twinned with Latin American delegates by the National Association of Partners of the Americas, a Washington-based volunteer technical assistance agency, traveled to Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru, and Venezuela, where they explored the potential of community education in those countries.

"One thing we learned is that many countries in Latin America are ahead of us in using the community fully for projects, and involving them in educational decisions," said Dr. H. Larry Winecoff, associate director of the Center for Community Education at the University of South Carolina.

Detroit Symphony courts schools

By Rosemary Twomey

For more than half a century, the Detroit Symphony Orchestra and the Detroit public schools have worked together to provide free concerts, broadcasts, program guides, performance outlets, and scholarships to area students.

This year more than 70,000 students will receive 30 free in-school concerts and will be bused to 16 free concerts in Ford Auditorium. These performances will be played back on released school time via delayed broadcasts for those students unable to attend the concerts.

Under the direction of Dr. Paul Freeman, conductor-in-residence of the Detroit Symphony Orchestra, a nationally unique pilot project started in 30 schools is being expanded to 457 schools this year. The program involves the placement of teachers' manuals in the schools to demonstrate to students, black students particularly, that black musicians have been and should continue to strive to be in the mainstream of classical music.

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French/German

Les membres de la Société Audubon recommandent une vigilance écologique soutenue

par George Moneyhun
Correspondant du
Christian Science Monitor

New York

Bien avant que le mouvement écologique des Etats-Unis ne prenne son essor, la Société nationale Audubon défendait enflammement les animaux sauvages de l'Amérique du Nord contre les abus de la civilisation.

Et maintenant que le mouvement de conservation semble généralement avoir perdu beaucoup de son élan ascendant, les leaders de la Société nationale Audubon recommandent à leurs 350 000 membres des Etats-Unis de ne pas relâcher leur surveillance.

M. Elvis J. Stahr, président du groupe d'écologistes américain le plus ancien et le plus important, appelle le progrès obtenu pour contrecarrer la destruction des animaux sauvages et des régions naturelles des Etats-Unis par les hommes et les machines depuis la marée noire de Santa Barbara en 1969, «une révolution de l'environnement» — une lutte engagée par des milliers de volontaires dont la seule récompense a été

de savoir qu'ils ont aidé à préserver leur héritage naturel.

M. Stahr admet que l'économie stagnante des Etats-Unis et quelque chose comme un «contre-coup» incité par les campagnes industrielles ont ralenti le taux de croissance du mouvement écologique. Toutefois, lors d'une récente interview, l'ancien président de l'Université de l'Indiana a souligné que les sondages d'opinion publique indiquent que la plupart des Américains sont encore concernés à propos du besoin de protéger l'environnement et en particulier les espèces d'animaux et d'oiseaux menacées d'extinction.

M. Stahr a noté qu'à présent la Société nationale Audubon a des filiales dans 375 villes des Etats-Unis, comparativement à moins de 100 il y a dix ans et que le nombre de ses membres a plus que sextuplé.

La campagne menée à grands renforts de publicité lapageuse depuis 1960 et l'admission générale du public qu'il était nécessaire de faire de nouveaux efforts pour conserver les ressources naturelles — ont pris naissance dans les

luttes peu bruyantes de la Société Audubon sur la côte est et le Sierra club dans l'ouest aux alentours du début du siècle.

Avec plusieurs victoires significatives à leur actif au cours de ces dernières années, les volontaires d'Audubon affirment que le besoin d'avoir une société consacrée à la conservation de l'énergie et des autres ressources naturelles est même plus grand aujourd'hui.

Sur les quelque 700 espèces d'oiseaux d'Amérique du Nord, 22 restent sur la liste des espèces menacées d'extinction. Il y a 20 espèces de mammifères menacées d'extinction sur la liste, et la plupart des efforts de la Société Audubon a pour but leur préservation.

La Société Audubon est le seul groupe de conservation qui entretient une série «d'îlots de vie» servant de sanctuaires pour les animaux sauvages à travers les Etats-Unis. Depuis 1970 un million de dollars par an a été dépensé pour faire fonctionner, entretenir et protéger les «sanctuaires», dit M. Stahr, 21 refuges ont été soit ajoutés, soit agrandis pendant cette période.

Les volontaires d'Audubon sont aussi très engagés dans des efforts pour sauver la grue et l'aigle d'Amérique ainsi que l'énorme condor de Californie. Des efforts faits dans le passé ont aidé à préserver des échassiers tels que l'aigrette et les hérons.

La Société Audubon est aussi en première ligne dans la lutte entreprise pour faire cesser l'empoisonnement des coyotes et d'autres animaux sur les terres publiques, et concentre ses efforts de préservation sur le loup et l'alligator en danger.

«La plupart des gens de l'Est n'en sont pas conscients», dit M. Stahr, mais une grande quantité de nos terres de l'Ouest sont surexploitées.» Notant qu'un tiers de la terre dans les Etats-Unis — surtout dans l'Ouest — appartient au gouvernement des U.S.A., les membres des sociétés de conservation se plaignent du fait que les politiciens locaux permettent trop souvent que les paturages soient loués à bas prix à des producteurs de laine, tandis que les mineurs de surface ravagent de grandes étendues de terres non cultivées avec peu ou pas de souci pour l'environnement.

Ornithologen drängen auf beständige ökologische Wachsamkeit

Von George Moneyhun
Korrespondent des
Christian Science Monitors

New York

Lange bevor die ökologische Bewegung in den USA richtig in Gang kam, arbeitete die National Audubon Society im stillen daran, das Tierreich Nordamerikas vor der übergreifenden Zivilisation zu schützen.

Und jetzt, wo die Bewegung des Umweltschutzes anscheinend im allgemeinen viel von ihrer Schwungkraft verloren hat, drängt die Führung der Audubon-Gesellschaft ihre 350 000 Mitglieder überall in den Vereinigten Staaten, weiterhin wachsam zu sein.

Dr. Elvis J. Stahr, Vorsitzender des größten und ältesten Umweltschutzverbandes Amerikas, bezeichnet den Fortschritt, der seit der Verschmutzung der Santa-Barbara-Küste durch Öl im Jahre 1969 erzielt wurde, indem der Zerstörung des amerikanischen Tierreichs und der Naturgebiete durch Menschen und Maschinen Einhalt geboten wurde, «eine Revolution im Interesse des Umweltschutzes». Tausende von Freiwilligen nahmen daran teil, und ihre einzige Belohnung liegt in dem Be-

wußtsein, daß sie dazu beigetragen haben, dass ihnen anvertraute Erbe zu bewahren.

Dr. Stahr erklärt, daß die Flauft der amerikanischen Wirtschaft und ein leichter „Umschwung“, der durch Kampagnen seitens der Industrie bewirkt wurde, sich auf das Wachstum der ökologischen Bewegung nachdrücklich ausgewirkt haben. In einem kürzlich erfolgten Interview betonte jedoch der ehemalige Präsident der Universität von Indiana, daß es, wie öffentliche Meinungsumfragen ergaben, den meisten Amerikanern noch immer sehr daran gelegen sei, die Umwelt, vor allem aber gefährdeten Vögeln und anderen Tierarten, zu schützen.

Dr. Stahr wies darauf hin, daß die Audubon-Gesellschaft heute in 375 amerikanischen Städten Zweige hat, während sie vor zehn Jahren weniger als 100 hatte, und die Zahl der Mitglieder ist inzwischen um das Sechsfache gestiegen.

Die 1960 eingeleitete Kampagne, die Schlagzeilen macht — sowie das allgemeine öffentliche Zugeständnis, daß neue Bemühungen erforderlich sind, um die Naturschätze zu erhalten —, hat ihre

bemühen sich auch sehr darum, das nordamerikanischen Kranich und den Weißköpfigen Seeadler und den Kalifornischen Condor zu retten. Frühere Anstrengungen haben dazu beigetragen, daß das Bedürfnis nach einer Gesellschaft, die es sich zum Ziel setzt, Energie und andere Naturschätze zu erhalten, heute größer ist als je.

Von den etwa 710 Vogelarten in Nordamerika sind noch immer 22 vom Aussterben bedroht, und 20 Arten von Säugetieren sind gefährdet. Die Bemühungen der Audubon-Gesellschaft bestehen zum großen Teil darin, sie zu retten.

Die Audubon-Gesellschaft ist der einzige Umweltschutzverband, der eine Reihe von „Inseln des Lebens“ (Naturschutzgebiete) in verschiedenen Teilen der USA — das meiste liegt im Westen — dem amerikanischen Staat gehört, und er klagt die Tatsache, daß die lokalen Politiker es zu oft erlauben, daß das Land Weide zu niedrigen Preisen an Schafzüchter verpachtet wird, während Farmer und Bergarbeiter im Tagebau große Strecken offenen Landes mit wenig oder überhaupt keiner Rücksicht auf die Umwelt verwüsten.

Freiwillige der Audubon-Gesellschaft

Audubonists urge steady ecology vigil

By George Moneyhun
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Long before the U.S. ecology movement took wings, the National Audubon Society was quietly defending North America's wildlife from encroaching civilization.

And now that the conservation movement generally appears to have lost much of its upward momentum, the Audubon Society's national leaders are urging that 350,000 members across the United States not to let their guard down.

Dr. Elvis J. Stahr, president of America's biggest and oldest environmental group, calls the progress made in advancing the destruction of U.S. wildlife and natural areas by man and machine since the Santa Barbara oil spill in 1969 "an environmental revolution" — waged by thousands of citizen volunteers whose only

reward has been the knowledge that they helped preserve their natural heritage.

Dr. Stahr concedes that the stagnant U.S. economy and something of a "backlash" prompted by industry campaigns have slowed the growth rate of the ecology movement. However, in a recent interview, the former president of Indiana University stressed that public opinion polls indicate most Americans are still concerned about the need to protect the environment and particularly endangered species of animals and birds.

Dr. Stahr noted that today National Audubon has chapters in 375 U.S. communities, compared with fewer than 100 ten years ago, and its membership is more than six times what it was then.

The headline-grabbing campaign since 1969 — and the general public acknowledgment of the need for new efforts to conserve natural resources — had their roots in the low-keyed bat-

tles of the Audubon Society on the East Coast and the Sierra Club in the West around the turn of the century.

With several significant victories under their belts in recent years, Audubon volunteers insist that the need for a society dedicated to conserving energy and other natural resources is even greater today.

Of the some 710 species of birds in North America, 22 remain on the endangered list.

There are 20 species of enlarged mammals on the list, and much of the Audubon Society's efforts are aimed at preserving them.

The Audubon Society is the only conservation group that maintains a series of "islands of life" sanctuaries for wildlife across the U.S.

Since 1970, says Dr. Stahr, \$1 million a year has gone to operate, maintain, and protect the sanctuaries; 21 of the refuges have been added or expanded during that period.

French/German

[This religious article appears in English on the Home Forum page]
Traduction de l'article religieux paru en anglais sur la page The Home Forum

[Une traduction française est publiée chaque semaine]

La saison de paix et de joie

bonité et du pouvoir de Dieu, il affirma que la prophétie d'Esaié serait accomplie dans tous les âges.

La Science Chrétienne* confirme aujourd'hui la nature éternelle des bénédictions divines de l'harmonie universelle. En accord avec la Bible, cette Science montre que la paix et la joie constituent l'héritage de l'homme parfait créé par Dieu. Ces bénédictions sont accordées par le seul Père-Mère, qui est non seulement aimant, mais le Prince divin, l'Amour même; une telle paix et une telle joie peuvent être ressenties dans la mesure où notre véritable moi spirituel en tant que reflet de Dieu est reconnu. Parce que l'amour de l'Amour est établi sur le Prince, il répand les joyeuses nouvelles de guérison et de salut à tous les peuples de manière égale.

Il y a certainement lieu de réjouir en apprenant que le déroulement du bien n'est pas contenu dans les limites du temps. Cependant, la gratitude pour l'abondance des richesses de Dieu est beaucoup plus que la satisfaction de se sentir à l'aise dans la matérialité. Il importe, au premier chef, qu'elle exprime la prise de conscience que l'homme, l'idée de l'Entendement divin, ne peut être séparé de sa source ni touché par aucune des préventions d'un monde que l'on dit antagoniste. La reconnaissance de ce fait de l'être scientifique nous permet de voir le pouvoir de l'Amour divin dans l'existence individuelle. C'est là le seul pouvoir qui

n'a aucun droit à un statut permanent. Cette vérité qui découvre et corrige les erreurs des sens est toujours disponible pour répondre aux besoins de l'humanité. Mary Baker Eddy, Découvrière et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, écrit : «L'avènement de Jésus de Nazareth marqua le premier siècle de l'ère chrétienne, mais le Christ est sans commencement d'années ni fin de jours.»

Il y a certainement lieu de réjouir en apprenant que le déroulement du bien n'est pas contenu dans les limites du temps. Cependant, la gratitude pour l'abondance des richesses de Dieu est beaucoup plus que la satisfaction de se sentir à l'aise dans la matérialité. Il importe, au premier chef, qu'elle exprime la prise de conscience que l'homme, l'idée de l'Entendement divin, ne peut être séparé de sa source ni touché par aucune des préventions d'un monde que l'on dit antagoniste. La reconnaissance de ce fait de l'être scientifique nous permet de voir le pouvoir de l'Amour divin dans l'existence individuelle. C'est là le seul pouvoir qui

puisse véritablement dissoudre les discordances sociales, politiques et ethniques et révéler le sens éternel de la paix spirituelle que les hommes et les femmes ont recherché à travers l'histoire.

La vision de Michéa prévoit qu'«une autre, et l'on n'apprendra plus la guerre.» La guérison des nations ne requiert pas de temps, mais une croissance en compréhension spirituelle. Le Prince divin d'un christianisme d'ordre pratique stimule le progrès vers ce but, unissant toutes les périodes dans le plan de joie et de paix de l'Amour.

*Escale 52:7, 9: "Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures," p. 33; Michéa 4:3.

*Christian Science prononce "christian science".

La traduction française du livre d'étude de la Science Chrétienne, "Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures", de Mary Baker Eddy, existe avec le texte anglais et la traduction française dans les deux langues de la Science Chrétienne, ou la commande à Francis C. Carson, Publisher Agent, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

Pour tous renseignements sur les autres publications de la Science Chrétienne en français, écrire à The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

[This religious article appears in English on the Home Forum page]
Übersetzung des auf der Home-Forum-Seite in englisch erscheinenden religiösen Artikels

[Eine deutsche Übersetzung erscheint wöchentlich]

Die Zeit des Friedens und der Freude

Welche Bedeutung hat Weihnachten in einer Welt, die von Zwistgegnern geplagt zu sein scheint? Es steht sicherlich mehr dar als eine Zelt des Jahres, wo Uneinigkeiten beseitigt werden und die Hoffnung erneuert wird, daß die heilvollen Segnungen, Frieden und Freude, tatsächlich für alle zur Wirklichkeit werden können.

Christ, Jesus exemplifia die Parole Heil. Sei Mission in Qualität de Messie Engel der Menschheit afin de la libérer de la peine, de la souffrance et du péché. Il nous comment maîtriser toute croyance et l'opposition du bien grâce à la connaissance de l'unité éternelle de l'homme de Dieu, l'Esprit divin. Notre Maître connaît la discordance sans égard aux barrières artificielles du temps ou de la nature. Tout en instruisant ses disciples à épandre la vérité réconfortante de la

Wir können die Grundlage dauernder Harmonie erreichen, wenn uns klar wird, daß geistige Eintracht eigentlich nicht auf eine besondere Zelt im Jahr beschränkt ist. Sie ist vielmehr eine nie endende Gabe von einem lieblichen Vater an Seine Kinder — ein geistiges Geschenk, an dem wir uns jeden Tag, nicht nur zu einem unbestimmten Zeitpunkt in der Zukunft, freuen und andere teilhaben lassen können. Der Prophet Jesaja verstand die gewinnvollen Möglichkeiten der Botschaft, die Christus, Gottes unsterbliches Ideal, für die Menschheit übermittelte. Er sagte: „Wie lieblich sind auf den Bergen die Pfade der Freudenboten, da Frieden verkündigen, Gutes predigen, Hell verkündigen, die Ankunft Jesu von Nazareth bezeichnete das erste Jahrhundert der christlichen Zeitrechnung, der Christus aber ist ohne Anfang der Jahre und ohne Ende der Tage.“

Es ist wirklich ein Grund zur Freude, wenn wir lernen, daß die Entfaltung des Guten nicht von den Begrenzungen der Zeit eingeschränkt wird. Dankbarkeit für Gottes überfließenden Reichtum bedeutet jedoch viel mehr als Zufriedenheit mit einem Zustand materiellen Wohlbehagens. Und was am wichtigsten ist, sie sollte die Erkenntnis widerspiegeln, daß der Mensch, die Idee des göttlichen Gemüts, weder von seinem Ursprung getrennt noch von irgendwelchen Ansprüchen einer sogenannten antikristianischen Welt berührt werden kann.

Wenn wir diese Tatsache des wissenschaftlichen Seins erkennen, können wir die Macht der göttlichen Liebe im Leben des einzelnen wahrnehmen. Dies ist die einzige Macht, die wahrlich soziale, politische und ethnische Unstimmigkeiten zu beseitigen und den zeitlosen Begriff gesetziger Friedens- zu offenbaren vermag, um den sich Männer und Frauen im Laufe der menschlichen Geschichte bemüht haben.

Die Vision des Propheten Micha sagt voraus: „Es wird kein Volk wider das andere das Schwert erheben, und sie werden hörbar nicht mehr lernen, Krieg zu führen.“ Die Heilung der Völker benötigt nicht Zeit, sondern Wachstum im geistigen Verständnis. Das göttliche Prinzip des praktischen Christentums führt uns erfolgreich diesem Ziel entgegen. Indem es alle Zeiten in dem von der göttlichen Liebe aufgestellten Plan von Frieden und Frieden vereinigt.

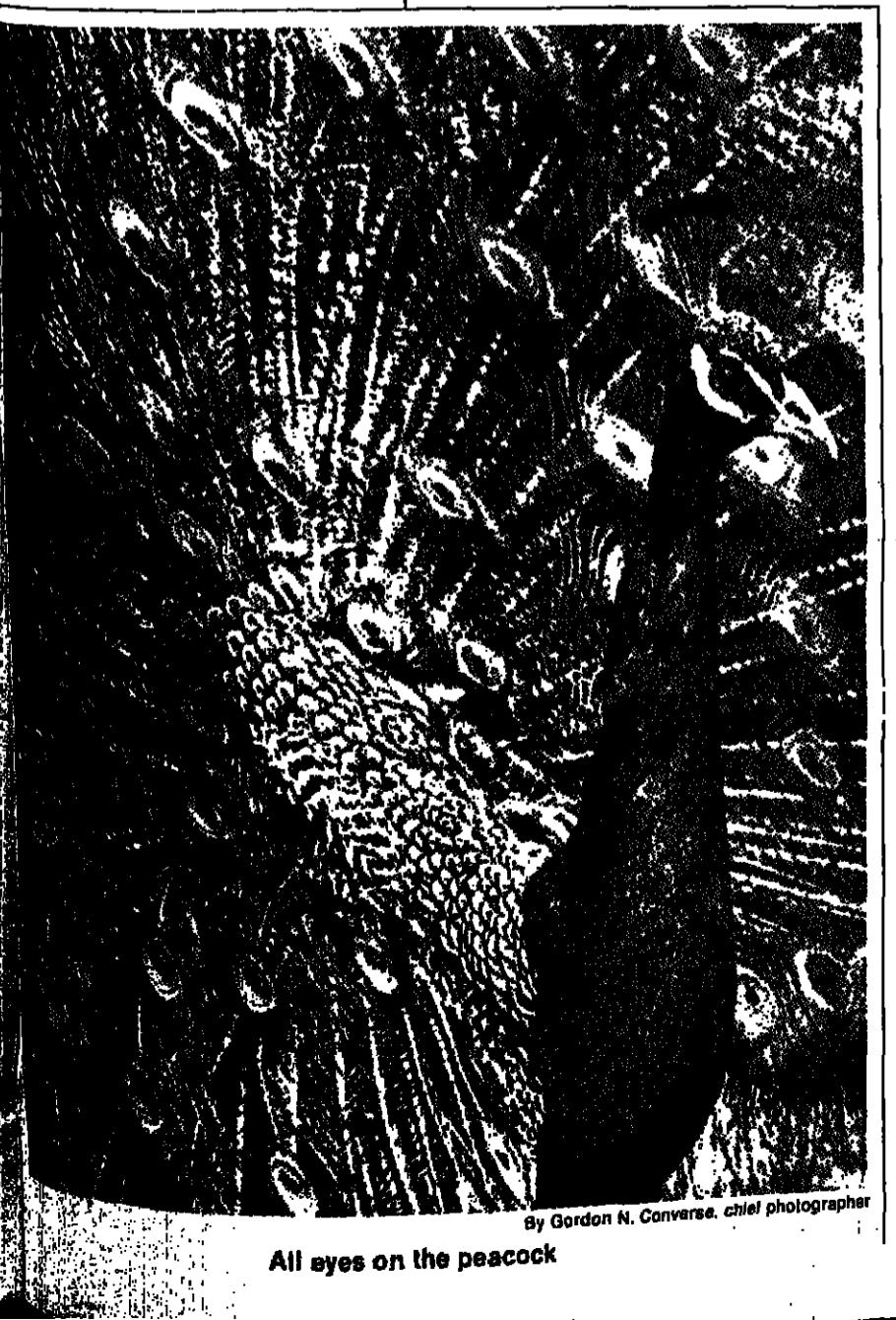
Joséph 52:7, 9: "Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift," S. 33; Micha 4:3.

*Christian Science: sprich: christian science

Die deutsche Übersetzung des Lehrbuches der Christlichen Wissenschaft, "Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift", von Mary Baker Eddy ist in deutscher Sprache in der Reihe der Heiligen Schriften der Christlichen Wissenschaft erschienen. Das Buch kann in den Lesesälen der Christlichen Wissenschaften gekauft werden oder von Francis C. Carson, Publisher Agent, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

Auskunft über andere christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache wird auf der Seite "The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115" gegeben.

All eyes on the peacock



By Gordon N. Converse, chief photographer

The Home Forum

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Beyond the surface image

I most enjoy going to a museum when I have no particular purpose or reason. Once inside I seem to generate my own private fog through which I perceive the art hazily, with a more intuitive than intellectual vision.

A few days ago I allowed myself the luxury of meandering in this manner through the European painting galleries of the Metropolitan Museum, pausing only when a painting penetrated the fog like a beacon. One of these was Bronzino's "Portrait of a Young Man," probably the Duke of Urbino who lived during the 16th century.

I remembered him well. When I was in my early 20s I lived with a roommate who was an ardent admirer of this particular young man and kept a picture of him, in museum postcard form, on her dresser mirror. I too was impressed by that handsome face and aristocratic carriage, and in those days he seemed a suitable model for Prince Charming.

Since then, I had, of course, noticed him on previous occasions in the museum, but not with the jolt of recognition I felt on this particular day. I looked at him closely and saw for the first time in that handsome face a haughtiness, a coldness, a touch of cruelty, and too great a stiffness, even inflexibility, in his bearing. I didn't like him any more. In my newly opened eyes he seemed conceited, cocksure, a male chauvinist for all seasons.

But he also seemed typical of youth, riding high on its crest and imagining this life will go on forever. His face now seemed to me vulnerable, unformed, almost uninhabited. Francis Cornford's lines about the poet Rupert Brooke drifted through my mind: "A young Apollo, golden-haired, stands dreaming on the verge of strife/magnificently unprepared for the long dreariness of life."

I gave him a wry smile and moved on. Several rooms and many paintings intervened between the young man and Courbet's "The Woman with the Mirror" — *La Belle Irlandaise*, who caught my attention with her intelligent, beautiful, enigmatic face. I wanted to understand her and the secret of that moment which she reflected. I imagined it to have occurred during a sleepless night, a dark night of the soul.

On one level you can simply view the painting as a portrait of a beautiful woman admiring herself somewhat anxiously. The clear, white skin, the faint flush, the clear blue eyes — it is the face of a woman at the crossroads between youth and middle age. She holds a strand from her lustrous mane of chestnut hair up to the light, and there is as much eloquence in that gesture as there is in the melancholy expression on her face.

In her reflection she sees the fragility and ephemeral nature of fleshly beauty, and she scrutinizes them for the viewer. Yet there is also character in her face, more than nostalgia for the past or apprehension of the future. The eyes are intent, looking not only at the face but searching for its meaning. She is trying to fathom her identity in that mirror, what is beneath the beauty, what will remain after the appearance is gone.

While contemplating her I found that Bronzino's young man kept preying on my mind, as if there were a connection between them. He epitomizes the budding arrogance of youth, the ripening wisdom of age. Despite the difference in sex, they reflect each other at different points in time. She is a premonition of his future; he is an evocation of her past.

Both portraits are really about vanity. Hers is the vanity of beauty, his is the vanity of power. They represent the classic male and female stereotypes, and they seem quite similar after all. Both are dealing in the



'Woman with a Mirror': Oil on canvas by Gustave Courbet (1819-1877)

same coin and ultimately cheating themselves. She understands this. He does not — yet — and maybe he never will.

Portraits like these are timeless. They both pull the viewer inside the mind of the subject

Sardines for anyone?

The other day a friend of mine was deplored the lowering of standards on the English domestic scene. She admitted it was difficult to keep up appearances, to maintain, in the present-day social field, the status quo, but she did think people had, of late, become unnecessarily sloppy in their habits, and that a definite pull should be taken before the nation forgot what even a table mat looked like. She seemed unaware that this criticism of her countrymen came oddly from her lips, seeing that these were in the process of closing round a sardine that had been pronged straight out of the tin into her mouth, and that she and I were sitting at the kitchen table, wearing corduroy trousers and bedroom slippers.

Of course I ribbed her about this, but as I did so I could not help reflecting on my childhood days when such a meal in such a venue would have been impossible. For in the kitchen there would have been a cook, Mrs. Brinkley, and because she was an artist she could never, or hardly ever, be disturbed. One was occasionally allowed in to make some supervised fudge, or to give a ritual stir to the Christmas pudding, but that was all. Until specifically invited into it the kitchen was out of bounds.

It all seems a very long time ago, and certainly of no consequence, but as I rudely stretched across my friend and helped myself to a chunk of cheese I could not help remonstrating, with a little nostalgic pang, the sheer prettiness of an old-fashioned dining room table laid for an old-fashioned dinner party. Everything gleamed: the glass, the silver, the white linen napkins folded into double-creased hats, standing like Prussian guards men the length of it.

When I was a child it took a great many people all day to get ready for a dinner party. No ordinary day this. The whole house hummed with sound, flowed with activity, and although not personally polishing the silver or putting the extra leaves in the dining room table or arranging the flowers or assembling the ingredients for poulet à la Rocheſoucaud, we went and watched other people so employed (Mrs. Brinkley excepted). Undercurrents of excitement and anxiety ran up and down the stairs like little tidal bores, so that even the routine of the nursery became infected.

Looking back it seems an amazing waste of time and energy. Nevertheless one remembers these labours vividly because the fruits of them were, as I said before, so pretty. I am sure meals are much better now, ethically speaking, much more democratic, more realistic, even, perhaps, because of their comparative unimportance, more spiritual, but no one can say they are easier on the eye.

Viewed through the bannisters on the nursery landing, that stream of silks and satins cascading down the stairs to the dining room like a beautiful, laughing, multicoloured waterfall was a memorable sight, and I do not see why, for revolutionary reasons, I should try and forget it. I do not in the least want to go back to a seven-course dinner, or even changing for dinner. I am very happy with a bowl of soup and some kipper paste on a piece of bread eaten in the company of hairy friends in jeans. All the same I am glad I am old enough to remember the colour, elegance, grace, of those wicked, worthless, megalithic days of my youth.

Diana Loecher

and draw feelings to the surface. Every deep portrait, that goes beyond the surface image, is a mirror in which one sees one's own nature and human nature reflected.

Virginia Graham

Of never

Do not speak to me in "nevers".
Never is something
that I do not understand.

My childhood never reached out to debar:
embraced, as gospel, all the myths there are
of unscalable peaks, impenetrable jungles,
unnavigable rivers near and far
and lifetime journeys to the nearest star.
And over and over again, fullfill
was in the telling, not the doing.

Do not speak of never.
Time has its own way
of transposing every never into soon.

And often we are shown
that things that we may disown
as being farthest from the mind
turn out to be the nearest to the heart.

So never never
speak of never to me —

E. B. de Vito

Laughter — sudden glory

Looking round the fiction and drama shelves of my library the other day, I was struck by the fact that the scenes and characters that have made the deepest impression on me, and have lingered most persistently in my memory, are nearly always those that have depended on humor. This may of course be due to an innate frivolity in me; and I don't really know how others feel. As I suspect that my attitude is widely shared, and that when it comes to the impact of fiction, laughter is perhaps the longest lived of the emotions. "Laughter," wrote Hobbes, "is nothing else but sudden glory," and it is by imparting such glory that Prokofiev's *wand* evokes its more dazzling illustrations.

"What fools these mortals be!" exclaims Jack in "A Midsummer Night's Dream," but in fiction it is the foolish, or at least the comic, who seem particularly apt to transcend mortal limitations and live on indefinitely. So that in this same play it is not Nick nor Titania nor Oberon, nor those bewitched, and, to confess frankly, rather boring ones, who remain after centuries most vividly alive in our recollection today — it is Bottom.

Indeed, if one considers the whole gallery of Shakespeare's portraits, one cannot help feeling that none has a greater hold upon our imagination and affection than Falstaff. However, at least so far as I am concerned, the great tragic figures owe something of their appeal to their ability to raise a momentary smile. Cleopatra, hopping "forty times through the public street," or exuding her tantrums amusingly with Antony, brought so much nearer to us by the laughter she generates. Compare her, for instance, with the humorless, egotistical Coriolanus, who, for all his bitter sarcasm, calls up no sense of a genuine smile, and in consequence I feel stays remote and leaves one hanging on his fate with little more than academic interest.

It might be scarcely fair to cite Dickens's *Great Expectations* as one in which the comic characters are more memorable, for his talent is overwhelming for the comic, and is mainly suited to it. Even when he attacks social ills his method is still to raise a smile, and it is a topsy-turvy one. In the result he has achieved no serious life-size figure, not

Eric Forbes-Boydon

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Monday, December 27, 1976

The Monitor's religious article

Season of peace and joy

What is the significance of Christmas in a world that seems troubled by discord? It surely represents more than a season of the year in which differences are set aside and hope is renewed that the promised blessings of peace and joy can actually become a reality that all may share. When viewed as a calendar event, this season comes to an end. Then, for some, thought may again be distracted by the apparent differences that divide people and nations.

The basis of lasting harmony can be gained when we are able to discern that the actual season of spiritual concord is not confined to a particular time of the year. Rather, it is a never-ending impartation from a loving Father to His children — a spiritual gift that can be enjoyed and shared each day, not just at some indefinite period in the future. The prophet Isaiah understood the present possibilities of the message that the Christ, God's immortal ideal, conveyed to humanity. He said, "How beautiful upon the mountains are the feet of him that bringeth good tidings, that publisheth peace; that bringeth good tidings of good, that publisheth salvation; that saith unto Zion, Thy God reigneth!" His hymn of gladness continues, "Break forth into joy, sing together, ye waste places of Jerusalem: for the Lord hath comforted his people, he hath redeemed Jerusalem."

Isaiah's words were exemplified by Christ Jesus. His mission as the Messiah reached out to mankind to release them from sorrow, pain, and sin. He showed the way to override every belief of separation from good through the understanding of man's eternal unity with God, divine Spirit. Our Master healed discord without regard for the artificial barriers of time or nationality. In directing his followers to spread the comforting truth of God's goodness and power, he affirmed that Isaiah's prophecy would be fulfilled in all ages.

Christian Science today confirms the unceasing nature of the divine blessings of universal harmony. In accord with the Bible, this Science of being shows that peace and joy are the inheritance of the perfect man of God's creating. These blessings are bestowed by the one Father-Mother, who is not only loving, but is the divine Principle, Love, itself; such peace and joy can be experienced in the measure that one's true, spiritual selfhood as the reflection of God is recognized.

Because the love of Love is established on Principle, it radiates the joyful news of healing and salvation equally to all peoples.

A fuller understanding of God is needed to reach to the core of every discord with a healing solution. A book that speaks of the all-goodness of God, His love and His constancy; in clear understandable terms is *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* by Mary Baker Eddy.

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Eric Forbes-Boydon

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OPINION AND...

Charles W. Yost

1977: a time for peace or a pause for war?

Washington

In one of his recent valedictories Henry Kissinger said about the Middle East: "My assessment . . . is that the objective conditions that make for peace in the Middle East are better than they have been in perhaps decades."

It is true that conditions today are remarkably favorable. The shock of the 1973 war produced a sobering realization in Israel that the status quo could not painlessly, perhaps not possibly, be preserved. It produced an equally sobering realization on the Arab side that Israel is still and almost certainly will remain strong enough to survive.

Israel's Arab neighbors, Egypt, Syria, and Jordan, have unequivocally recognized the existence of Israel within its 1967 borders and stated their readiness to negotiate a guaranteed peace settlement with it. Israel has stated a readiness, within the context of such a settlement, to yield much, though not all, of its 1967 conquests.

Israel, Egypt, Syria, and Jordan have all announced their willingness to reconvene the Geneva conference at an early date to negotiate the general settlement. The United States and the Soviet Union have been advocating a similar course. The United Nations General Assembly has just called upon the Secretary-General to arrange for convening the conference next March.

Euphoria, an unaccustomed experience in the Middle East, is blooming like a rose. But does it have any roots? Will it dissolve overnight into the customary frustrations and recriminations? There are at least four serious obstacles, two of them obstacles to getting negotiations under way, and two to their subsequently proceeding very far.

First, what can reasonably be expected of the United States at this time? It is doubtful that the conference can actually be convened without the United States playing a politically difficult role in paving the way. Will the Carter administration, confronted by an array of domestic and foreign problems demanding immediate attention, be prepared in its early months to play such a role?

The second obstacle is Palestine Liberation Organization representation. The Arabs and Soviets insist the PLO must be represented from the outset. Israel and the United States insist that it cannot be represented unless it recognizes Israel's right to exist. Can this impasse be overcome, at least for a time, by PLO representatives being included in another Arab delegation?

A longer-term obstacle is whether the Arabs are psychologically ready, not only to recognize Israel and give it security guarantees, but to agree on concrete measures of "normalization" of their relations with Israel, without

which most Israelis will not believe real peace has been achieved.

Will the Arabs, while negotiations are in progress, be willing to relax their secondary economic boycotts and their harassment of Israel in UN bodies, which most Israelis and many Americans consider incompatible with a sincere desire for peace?

On the other hand, will Israel, in exchange for security guarantees and acceptable measures of normalization, be willing not only to negotiate withdrawal from almost all of the territories occupied in 1967 but also to accept some sort of Palestinian state on the West Bank?

These are old questions but no less tough to resolve today even in the present state of euphoria. Just possibly, however, the decisive factor might be the contemplation of unpleasant alternatives.

The year 1977 may prove to be, as Kissinger suggested, a unique and fleeting moment in Middle Eastern history. The principal Arab states concerned all have moderate leaders ready to do what Israel has so long sought — sit down at a table with it and negotiate a genuine peace. Israeli leaders may wish to run their electoral campaign this year on a platform of peace.

If this opportunity is lost or action delayed, such a favorable time is not likely to recur. If

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Word pollution speaks for itself

Melvin Maddocks

Saving the English language has become sort of a cause, like saving the redwoods or saving the whooping crane. In the past couple of years a small army of reformers — novelists, English teachers, journalists, Edwin Newman — have thrown themselves into the breach against an enemy that has become popularly known as "word pollution."

The novelists have placed responsibility for the scourge on the journalists: those who run while they write for those who read while they run. The journalists have blamed the English teachers for the calamity ("Why can't Johnny read my newspaper?"). Everybody except Mr. Newman has pointed a finger at the nearest television tube.

The assumption has been that Word Pollution is a minor case of criminal negligence, like littering, and that a little schoolmarm scolding here and a bumper sticker there will make the culprits — whoever they are — face up to their shame and begin to speak and write like Samuel Johnson. This notion that language can be improved, rather like table manners, may itself be part of the problem.

"Language," said Emerson, in one of his oracular moments, "is the archives of history." If Emerson is right, our language is a profound indicator of our lives, and the Elizabethans, for example, wrote great English precisely because they — or enough of them — were great people. In fact, it only indicates our superficiality to believe that if we speak and write clear-thinking, elegant,

and noble English, we will become clear-thinking, elegant, and noble people, instead of the other way around.

A new book — still another product of the current language obsession — would seem to support Emerson's metaphor. "I Hear America Talking: An Illustrated Treasury of American Words and Phrases" by Stuart Berg Flexner (Van Nostrand, \$18.95) documents the inextricable connection between the quality of one's history and the quality of one's language:

American-English, as even a scanning of Mr. Flexner's 500 pages makes evident, is pungent, informal, slangy — the language of a people with a lot of impatience and some humor trying to get things done. Economy, in language as in life, might seem to be the American passion. Mr. Flexner, an editor of the Random House Dictionary, estimates that there are 600,000 words in the English language. Americans, depending on their education, know 10,000 to 20,000 words but use only half that number. Indeed 50 words make up almost 80 percent of our speech; 70 words constitute about 50 percent of our writing vocabulary. Only 1,500 to 2,000 words are required for 90 percent of everything we have to say.

As a case of superlativity, take Mr. Flexner's witty section on "Huh!" (meaning everything from "What?" to "Are you crazy?"); "Huh!" (ranging from "Wow!" to "Oh yeah!"); "Uh-uh" (signifying "no" when the accent is even); and "Uh-huh" (meaning "yes" when the accent falls on the second syllable).

Then there is language and the national tone. Ameri-English is just full of explosive ways to state strong, unqualified opinions. Mr. Flexner lists 54 synonyms for "Nonsense!" — spattering from "Bunk!" to "Applesauce!"

American-English, in short, turns out to be the total product of everything from the pilgrims' stay in Holland (where the first Americans may have picked up the Dutch-derivative word "boss") to the Vietnam war (out of which emerged such grim terms as "fragging" and "kill ratio," such euphemisms as "protective reaction").

Twelve pages are devoted to railroad terms, which spread through the language as tracks spread across the country.

Words lie, but language doesn't. It can't. It has no choice — in its idealism, in its obscenity — but to represent for good and for bad the people who stammer out their character and their experience through it. So, if we become better people — wiser, more honest, more compassionate — our language will become better, and probably not until then, despite all the "Beautify Our Nouns-and-Verbs" projects abroad in the land.

Oh yes. About those 50 most popular words. No. 4 is "a." No. 3 is "the." No. 2 is "you." And No. 1 — No. 1 is "I." And if that doesn't tell us something about language and about life, what will?

Melvin Maddocks

Editorial page editor, The Washington Post

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

The Monitor's view

Israel's new political crisis

Casting off members of the right-wing National Religious Party from his Cabinet by Prime Minister Rabin makes it likely that general elections in Israel, due next October or November, will be held much earlier. Balloting now could occur this spring or early summer, with Mr. Rabin heading a caretaker government in the interim.

The Cabinet crisis is seen as resulting from a decision by Mr. Rabin to move the date of the elections forward by roughly six months, primarily because of domestic political considerations. If the elections were held later, the ruling Labor Party's continuation in office might be in greater jeopardy, and the party might decide Defense Minister Shimon Peres, not Mr. Rabin, was its better candidate. There also is the growing political threat from the new Democratic Movement for Change, headed by Yigal Allon, for the Prime Minister to consider.

By parting company with Religious Party members of his coalition Cabinet, the Prime Minister ended what has often proved to be an uneasy grouping. At the same time, he has precipitated a long-awaited showdown between Israeli hawks and doves over Israeli policy toward the occupied Arab territories. And that in turn could have an effect on the Israeli position at resumed Arab-Israeli peace talks, the prospect of which is being much discussed.

If Mr. Rabin, or a possible successor, gets a fresh mandate from the Israeli people, that leader will be able to negotiate with the Arabs with less concern about lack of support from

the determination of some Israelis not to withdraw from any occupied territory meanwhile was highlighted during the current crisis by the first anniversary of the founding of a settlement at Kadum in the occupied West Bank by extreme nationalists against government orders. The settlement, which the Prime Minister reluctantly allowed to remain, is cited by Arabs as evidence that Israel is not really serious about withdrawal.

We can only wait to see if the present political upheaval clears the air, as everyone would like to see happen, or leaves the problems of occupation and peace still clouded.

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Britain: not enough or too much?

"Too little" was the way some characterized the British Labour government's latest effort to stem the country's harrowing downward economic spiral. And a further slip-by-the-pound sterling on money markets as Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey announced new spending cuts hinted that financial moguls might agree that he did not go far enough.

Others thought differently. "Very harsh" was the comment of Jack Jones, head of the powerful Transport and General Workers Union. And his words testified as much as anything to the enormous difficulty Prime Minister Callaghan's Cabinet has faced in trying to meet stiff International Monetary Fund requirements for the \$3.9 billion loan Britain desperately needs to stay viable, while at the same time not alienating the support of Labour's leftists and trade unions that the government must have to remain in power.

The Prime Minister, the Chancellor, and their colleagues are constantly aware that the so-called social contract with the British labor unions, whereby wages are kept from rising in return for maintaining the social policies which workers consider essential, must not be shattered lest an even worse situation ensue. To their credit, they have convinced IMF officials of this. In a bow to unions and leftists moreover, Mr. Healey's strictures on the economy included no new cuts in welfare programs.

But the cuts will bite deeply into Britain's spending this coming year and the following year on such vital items as national defense.

Swapping political prisoners

It is regrettable that the freeing of civil rights fighter Vladimir Bukovsky from the Soviet Union was the result of a trade. He should have won his liberty without a quid pro quo in the form of an exchange for the jailed Chilean Communist Party leader. But the swap negotiated by the U.S. is also a significant development because it has placed the entire issue of human rights on a non-negotiable level.

Moscow has in effect invited even greater public attention by governments and the public in the West to its cruel treatment of dissenters. As Mr. Bukovsky, who has spent 12 years in Soviet prisons, camps and psychiatric clinics, commented after his arrival in Zurich, "I regard this exchange as an extraordinary event. It is the first time that the Soviet Govern-

ment officially recognized it has political prisoners."

The Russian writer also suggested that Soviet prison life had greatly worsened after the signing of the Helsinki agreement on East-West cooperation. Whether there is a causal relationship is difficult to determine. Certainly other Soviet exiles such as Andrei Amalrik indicate that would-be emigrés and dissidents in the U.S.S.R. are using the Helsinki accord to bolster their case and doing so with some success.

That the agreement is littered with shortcomings is beyond dispute. Yet one notices, too, that it seems to have created a contagion,

a desire for more freedom, that is penetrating many corners of Eastern Europe. In East Germany, for instance, some 100,000 citizens have asked to emigrate to West Germany on the basis of the Helsinki accord. In Poland the Roman Catholic Church is telling workers to de-

Monday, December 27, 1976

'Peace in the Middle East? Well, we're working on it'



UN vote for 'armed struggle'

There is something ironic about an organization dedicated to peace and peace-keeping, as is the United Nations, passing a resolution endorsing violence. Advocating "armed struggle"

in Namibia (South-West Africa) by liberationists to end South Africa's control of that territory does nothing to improve the UN's image. It comes, moreover, at a moment when the actions of militant Africans and other third-world nations already have evoked criticism of the UN and eroded its popular support by the United States and other Western powers.

This was the first time that a majority of the world's nations represented were ready to openly sanction the use of armed violence to oust what most people, including those of the Western nations, regard as an oppressive colonial regime in Namibia. Few doubt that strong steps are necessary to get genuine independence moves under way; or that the black tribes of Namibia need all the outside support and encouragement they can muster. The president of the South African People's Organization (SWAPO), Sam Nujoma, has not been responsive to the Kissinger overtures, and his group is the main liberation element.

South Africa, meanwhile, has done little to improve the situation. It has held conferences with black leaders in Namibia, but has refused to respond to UN resolutions calling for its withdrawal. Nor will it negotiate with SWAPO, which it regards as a terrorist organization.

But more official and moderate South African response to outside views might bolster the arguments of those urging continued negotiation southern Africa, rather than armed conflict. For beyond Namibia, the situations in Rhodesia and South Africa itself could be next to draw attention. The fact that the UN now has been moved to go further than before indicates how serious matters are becoming.

The United States does not come out of UN debates completely unscathed, either — not as long as it continues to allow import of Rhodesian chrome and nickel in flat defiance of a UN trade embargo against that nation. This time Washington, at least abstained, rather than voted against, another resolution condemning its chrome purchases.